THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 168,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904 VOL. LXIX: NO. 10.

CROAKERS.

There's them as does the wrong thing jest as often as the right;
They fight real hard for somethin' an' most always lose the fight.
They think they see persimmons an' they start right in to climb,
An' strike a limb that's rotten an' come tumblin' every time.
They call them folks rank failures, an' perhaps they are, but I
Hev some respec' for fellers that has got the grit to try.
The ones as I am down on is the measly, croakin' breed
That's always prophesyin' that "it never can't succeed."

They set back on their haunches while the other fellers work,
With fifty bang-up reasons why they reely ought to shirk.
They see the plints o' weakness in 'most any kind o' plan,
An' hope it may turn out well, but they don't believe it can.
They chaw on their terbacker as they feelingly discuss
The chances that this hustlin' is jest stirrin' up a muss,
An' come to the conclusion that it hasn't got a show,
An' then they croak in chorus: "You kin never make it go."

There's them that does the right thing an' there's them that does the wrong,
An' 'twixt the two they somehow make the old world move along.
There's them that don't do nothin' but jest loaf around an' tell
The folks that's time to listen that the world ain't movin' well.
They're nothin' but wet blankets on the fire we want to raise,
They're standin' in the gangway an' they're blockin' up the ways.
No matter what you're doin' or what you intend to do,
You'll always hear them croakin': "You kin never put it through."

—Chicago News.

"HORSE ON" NAPLES.

Can you tell why the emblem of the city of Naples is a horse's head? The donkeys and oxen in the streets impress a visitor much more than any distinctive type of the horse.

Recalling the history of Naples, a ship would have been a much more appropriate sign, but the horse, nevertheless, is

the real thing. Here is a reproduction from a valued sculpture in the National Museum at Naples, and you will have to admit that the official thoroughbred is quite a striking looking beast. A facetious American once explained the choice of this municipal emblem by declaring that Naples was originally settled by blue grass Kentuckians.

Wedding Anniversaries.

Hicks—So you're going to celebrate your wooden wedding, are you?

Wicks—Yes.

Hicks—Well, I guess I'll celebrate my woolen wedding. It was just five years ago that that girl from Chicago said she wouldn't marry me.—Somerville Journal.

USE OF RADIUM IN HOME

How It Cured a Violent Husband of Wife-Beating Habit.

The experiments of scientists with radium are daily revealing fresh curative properties in that wonderful and precious mineral, says the London Mail. Perhaps the most curious instance of its influence is that recorded below of the cure of a somnambulist who was addicted to wife-beating.

This was described recently by Dr. A. Darier, the eminent oculist. In an interesting conversation which our Paris correspondent had with him, he mentioned some curious results which he had obtained in his work by experimenting with radium.

He recently treated a case of rodent ulcer of the orbit which had destroyed the ocular globe and all the tissues. Although the patient had for two years suffered from pains so intolerable that during that period he had not enjoyed a single night's rest, his agony was completely and almost instantly ended by the introduction of radio-active powder.

External application of radium has shown that it is a powerful agent in calming neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and in allaying the excruciating suffering caused by cancers which cannot be operated upon. On the other hand, Dr. Darier is bound to admit that he failed to obtain any definite result in so far as an improvement of the vision itself is concerned, and he does not regard as serious the talk of those who speak of restoring sight to the blind.

In one case treated by the doctor, the woman, who had long suffered from epileptic fits and giddiness, has not had a single attack since radium of weak intensity was applied to the temple.

"Radium was also tried with success," said Dr. Darier, "on a male patient who suffered from strange somnambulistic attacks, during which he would get up, maltreat his wife and break everything within reach. Then he would leave the house and roam about the streets for two or three hours, at the end of which time he would return home, go to bed and fall asleep again. So frequently did these violent fits become that his wife left him.

"He came to me, and I treated him with radium applications for twelve days. Then he disappeared, and I heard nothing more of him for about three months, when he and his wife came to tell me that the affliction from which he formerly suffered had gone and that they were living together again.

"I have since tried other nervous patients with radium, notably a lady who suffered from photophobia, or fear of the light. She was very neurasthenic and believed that she was ataxic. She could not walk without falling, and her eyes were so weak that she could not bear the light of day and had to wear dark spectacles. I diagnosed her troubles as neurasthenia of a hysterical origin, and tried radium applications of a stronger kind than in the cases I have already mentioned, three hours per day on both temples. At the end of the third day she could bear the light without spectacles and could read and do needlework.

"It may be that suggestion played an important part in her cure. I do not attempt to explain these successful results, and I do not give them as scientific facts upon which conclusions may be based, but I think they are interesting as results obtained in actual practice.

"These are only a few of the cases in which I have found radium useful in curing neuralgic and rheumatic pains and headaches. Radium acts by inhibition, and counteracts the influence of nervous affections."

A RACER OF MULES.

Tobias Broderick, trainer and driver of trotting horses, showman, clambake promoter and politician, died here yesterday after a week's illness. He was 48 years old. Broderick lived in Chicago 20 years. He planned the first race meeting on a snow course there. He was born in Cambridge, Mass. Before going to Chicago he drove trotting horses on the grand circuit. In 1892 he was a member of Buffalo Bill's show and traveled around the world.

Broderick was the first person to race a trotting mule, Jack the Ripper, with which a mark of 2:40 was made. He raced also a team of mules at several large tracks and made a record of three minutes.—Kansas City Star.

OLDEST OF IVORY BOOK COVERS.

Book lovers who pay extortionate prices for so-called limited editions or who are enraptured with rare bindings, would worship at the shrine of the ivory book cover in the library at Ravenna, Italy. It was executed nearly fourteen hundred wears ago, and the hand that so skillfully wrought the figures was as deft as his fancy was bright with visions of the beautiful. Taking into consideration the mechanical and artistic progress of the fifth century, this work stands as a masterful piece of work. It is enhanced, too, by the mellowing of the ivory. The general effect is striking and impressive. It is probably the oldest book cover of its kind in the world.

PET OF THE KAISER'S FAMILY

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE of PRUSSIA.
FROM BLACK & WHITE.

The German empress, like the English royal family, has found much interest and amusement in photography, especially in outdoor work. The kaiser and his six sons are, every one, under the domination of the only girl in the family, Princess Victoria Louise. Princess Victoria has been brought up very much with her brothers, and is full of life and spirits. She is much beloved of her father, who will, so rumor says, allow her to speak to him in a manner which would bring a charge of lese majeste against any other person. The emperor treats his only daughter with much less sternness than is the lot of his sons, each of whom is under regular military discipline.

THE SONG OF THE CLOCK

Serious Investigation of a Very Minor Matter.

A matter no less insignificant than the ticking of a clock has been made the subject of a very long and tireless investigation by O. Rosengarten, a Berlin scientist. Some years ago that gentleman started in on a series of interviews with clockmakers and others, to ascertain why it was that timepieces all over the world making use of the pendulum gave forth practically the same sound, "tick-tock, tick-tock." He found a great diversity of opinion on the subject and could gain no real information, for not one had ever given the tick of a clock more than passing attention. Among the persons interviewed, nearly all agreed that it was a matter of accident, as to just which swing of the pendulum the "tick" was emitted, but Mr. Rosengarten discovered by his own personal investigation, that this was not the case. The "tick" always marks the moment when the pendulum reaches the extreme point of denotation from perpendicular on its beat to the right, while the reaching of its swing limit to the left is marked by the "tock." He found that rule applied to all clocks, irrespective of their size and the length of the pendulum. The intensity of the sounds and their character varied considerably according to the size of the parts of the mechanism, but in every instance the "tick" accompanied the right, the "tock" the left beat.

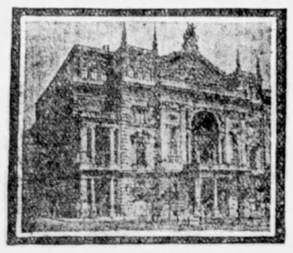
To find the cause of the difference in the two sounds the observer studied the mechanism of a number of clocks. He found that, owing to the fact that the anchor of the escapement mechanism is above the rotating escapement wheel and in the same plane with it, the conditions under which its arms strike the cogs of the wheel are not the same for both arms. One of the arms of the anchor strikes against a cog of the wheel moving upward, in a direction opposed to that of the anchor, while the other arm strikes against the cog while it is moving downward, nearly in the same direction as the anchor.

The result of the unequal conditions under which the two arms of the anchor engage the cogs of the escapement wheel is, naturally, an acoustic difference in the sounds produced by the contact of the parts. The "tick" is produced to the contact of the downward moving anchor with the rising cogs of the wheels, the "tock" by that of the downward moving anchor with the cogs also moving downward.

Contrary to the general opinion, as Dr. Rosengarten ascertained, the "tick" sound is not higher than the "tock," but lower.

RING THEATRE.

Despite the awful loss of life at the recent theatre fire in Chicago the record number of lives lost in such a disaster is



still that of the famous Ring Theatre fire in Vienna. The Chicago fire cost about six hundred lives, whereas the Ring theatre fire resulted in the loss of about nine hundred.

WHY THEY ARE POOR.

Their ideas are larger than their purses.

They think the world owes them a living.

They do not keep account of their expenditures.

They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters.

They reverse the maxim, "Duty before pleasure."

They have too many and too expensive amusements.

They do not think it worth while to save nickels and dimes.

They have risked a competence in trying to get rich quickly.

They allow friends to impose upon their good nature and generosity.

They try to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford.

The parents are economical, but the children have extravagant ideas.

They do not think it worth while to put contracts or agreements in writing.

They prefer to incur debt rather than to do work which they consider beneath them.

They have indorsed their friends' notes or guaranteed payment just for accommodation.

They risk all their eggs in one basket when they are not in a position to watch or control it.

They think it will be time enough to begin to save for a rainy day when the rainy day comes.

The only thing the daughters accomplish is to develop fondness for smart clothes and expensive jewelry.

They do not realize that one expensive habit may introduce them to a whole family of extravagant habits.

They subscribe for everything that comes along—organs, lightning-rods, subscription books, pictures, bric-a-brac—anything they can pay for on the installment plan.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. Dustman.

Copyright, 1904, by F. L. Dustman.

CHAPTER III—(Continued).

Flanders now began his campaign in earnest. Every day and every evening he devoted to getting acquainted, conferring with his friends and devising ways and means by which delegates were to be secured favorable to his candidacy. He spent considerable time in the country, calling on the farmers and not forgetting the important point which so many candidates overlook of meeting the wives of farmers and their children. He had a frank, pleasant way of introducing himself and his business which soon placed him on a friendly footing with strangers.

Nor did he neglect the city. Especially did he look after the shops and factories. Organized labor was friendly to the firm of Earl, Rogers & Co., and union men did not look with disfavor on any person who had been connected with the firm's business.

But although organized labor was friendly to Flanders it demanded the nomination of Becker. He was one of them, they knew he would faithfully represent them and they felt that their claims should receive consideration. While the several unions did not endorse him at their meetings the word was passed along the line and the members belonging to that political faith were expected to attend the primaries in his behalf.

"I am sorry you and Becker are candidates for the same position," said the president of the Central Labor Union to Flanders, "for we like you and would support you for the sake of Earl, Rogers & Co., to say nothing of the high esteem in which we hold you personally, but Becker belongs to us and we feel that we should stay by him."

Flanders assured him that the union men were right in supporting one of their number, especially a man so good and capable as Becker, but if they could not nominate their man he would feel honored to be considered for second choice.

The same situation confronted Flanders in the country districts. There, the party workers and voters were lined up solidly for Gibbons. The farmers were in earnest. There could be no doubt of it. They believed they had not been given their share of the county offices, and now that their leader was a candidate they were zealous in advocating his claims. Some of the farmers were frank to the point of rudeness. In a country store in Jackson township Flanders engaged a farmer in conversation, explained his business and asked what the sentiment was in that community.

"Well, sir, we are all for Gibbons and good reasons we have for our position. Mr. Gibbons is a progressive farmer and he is honest. There is nothing high-toned about him. You city fellows want all the offices and are ready to do anything but work hard for a living. We have men in the country, sir, who can fill our offices as well as you city chaps and Gibbons is one of them. He may not have as soft hands as you and may not wear as fine clothes, but his heart and brain are all right and he knows us all whether he meets us on the country road or in town. If you are here trying to get votes away from Gibbons you might as well go home. You city chaps are almighty friendly when you are after something, but you can't change our minds now; no, sir."

"But supposing with the three candidates in the field Gibbons cannot be nominated and you have to go to another candidate, if that time comes I trust you will give me some consideration," persisted Flanders. "I am not asking you to desert Gibbons and don't blame you for standing by him, but there may be such a thing that you can't land him."

"If that time should come," replied the farmer, "we will still follow Gibbons and will cast our votes as he suggests."

Here was a pointer for Flanders, and he made a note of it. He was struck with an idea which might prove valuable.

One evening after a trip into the country Flanders settled himself for an hour with his family when a messenger came with a note from Ballard asking him to come to his office at once. When he arrived he found a few of his political friends and a man named James Milligan. He knew Milligan by sight but could not understand his business there. He was soon enlightened.

Milligan was a paving contractor and was at the time working a force of men on one of the streets of the city. The proposition he had to offer was this: He had 75 men. All were residents of the state and had been in the county a sufficient time to entitle them to vote. They would remain as long as they had work, which would be far into the season. They were of various political beliefs, but all would vote as Milligan dictated. They were stopping at boarding houses in the same ward. Milligan agreed to have them at the caucus and pledged himself that every one of them would vote for Flanders delegates for $100—$75 to be paid to the men, a dollar apiece, $25 to go to the contractor for his trouble.

It seems that Milligan had been used by Flanders' friends in other campaigns and knowing he was ready for the bargain they had arranged this meeting assuring him there would be little difficulty in striking a bargain with Flanders.

"I don't think I want to go into such business," said Flanders. "I want to be nominated and am after votes, but when it comes to such wholesale buying it rather staggers me. $100 is considerable money to pay for even the certainty of carrying that ward to say nothing of the lack of principle in the thing."

Milligan was a big, coarse looking man with a swaggering air about him which disgusted Flanders. He was just the kind of a man who would have been in demand among the planters of ante-bellum days for overseer of a plantation. He had neither heart nor conscience and thought no more of selling the votes of his men than of bidding on a paving contract.

"All right, Mr. Flanders," he said. "The friends of Becker want the men and are willing to put up the money for them. I have had dealings in other years with some of your friends here and thought I would give you the first chance."

"But look here, Mr. Milligan," said Flanders, "I have no right to contract with you for the votes of these men. If they are entitled to vote they have the right to their preference. You have no business to sell them. I do not hesitate to do some things in a political way which may be off color, but this is a disreputable piece of business."

Milligan laughed. "If the boys had told me you are a tenderfoot or a Sunday school boy I would not have wasted my time here, but from incidents they related of you when you went into politics for your friends, I expected you would jump at such a chance. It makes no difference to my men for whom they vote. They don't know you nor the other candidates. They, perhaps, will never know you. Not one of the 75 will likely see inside the auditor's office, and none of them know whether the auditor collects taxes or builds bridges. A dollar to one of them means more than whether Dick, Tom or Harry is auditor. The man who puts up the money gets the votes; if you don't want them I will go and see Becker's friends."

The ward was a doubtful one and that number of votes would probably carry it for either Flanders or Becker. The cold-blooded proposition made by Milligan almost took the breath away from Flanders. It was not so much that he had conscientious scruples against making the deal, but 100 was a goodly amount of money to him and he did not feel that he could afford it.

Flanders turned the proposition over to his friends and asked their opinion. It was all one way. They were unanimous in declaring that he should close the deal. They went over the whole ground, pointed out the closeness of the race, how every vote counted and that if he expected to be nominated he must use all means at his command. They declared Milligan was all right and would stand by his agreement and that the expenditure of $100 now would mean that no more work need be done in that ward.

Flanders could not stand out against the advice of his friends and his desire for votes and so the deal was made and the $100 paid over in cold cash. It may as well be stated here that the goods were delivered and the Flanders delegates carried the ward with a whirl. It may also be remarked here that Flanders said nothing about the transaction to Julia.

As the date of the primaries drew nearer the contest became more animated. Popular interest in candidates for other offices lessened as the fight for auditor increased. It was all guess work as to which would land the nomination. The three candidates seemed to be everywhere at once while their friends were at work in all parts of the county.

Flanders did not forget what the old farmer told him about the farmers following Gibbons should they find it impossible to nominate him. He had been evolving a scheme and now he determined to put it into execution. A week before the caucuses Flanders drove to Gibbons' home and made him a proposition to the effect that whichever was nominated and elected the other should be his deputy. There were two things in view. If Gibbons saw he could not be nominated he would throw his support to Flanders rather than to Becker because of the deputyship. In the second place if Flanders could not be nominated he could help nominate Gibbons and at

JULIUS GIBBONS.

least gain a foothold in the courthouse.

On the way from Gibbons' home another scheme sugested itself. Why not make the same proposition to Becker? If it would work in one case why not in another? Before Flanders went home he called at Becker's house and the bargain was struck. Flanders knew that both men had strong followings and would be able to control them. If there was a break from either he was in position to be benefited. Neither would permit the other to be nominated. Flanders did not tell any of his friends what he had done, and of course Gibbons and Becker would not parade the scheme. Flanders considered it a shrewd political move, but, like the Milligan incident, he did not mention it to Julia.

The caucuses were held on Tuesday. They were of the variety known as the mob caucus. As a rule these meetings are held in some small room into which it is impossible to crowd one-tenth of the party voters. All kinds of schemes are resorted to in order to outwit the opposition candidate. The time will be changed at the last minute for the benefit of some candidate and his friends will have the work done by the time the other fellows put in an appearance. The voters of other parties will be run in and there is usually ballotbox stuffing and quite frequently one or more rough and tumble fights.

These primaries, so far as any trick in time was concerned, were fairly conducted. The convention had a large ticket to nominate and the candidates and their friends were out in force. There was a crush at every voting place. Men who affiliated with the opposition party were voted in droves. That close county which had witnessed many hard fought caucuses never saw anything to equal those of 1893. Chairmen recognized only such persons as they knew were favorable to the candidates who gave them temporal power. Motions were declared carried when in reality they were voted down two to one. In some wards as many votes were cast as their entire voting population. Men voted and then voted again. Others voted tickets by the score. The whole thing was a farce. It was a repetition of what had happened before and will happen again so long as mob caucuses are tolerated.

Flanders and his friends were not guiltless of misconduct. On the theory that everything is fair in politics, they winked at fraud if it meant votes for their delegates. The fever of political excitement was on and it was anything to win.

It was all over at last and the caucuses instead of clearing the atmosphere, seemed to deepen the muddle. Flanders, Gibbons and Becker each claimed the best of the fight but neither could see his way clear to the nomination.

For the next two days the county was filled with excitement. Every politician was busy. The county was scoured. There were many conferences and whispered consultations. Every possible argument was used to bring wavering delegates into line. Money talked in back offices and dark corners, and then after two days of this suppressed excitement came the climax—convention day.

CHAPTER IV.

The convention was held in the large assembly room of the county courthouse. It was called for 10 o'clock in the morning and an hour before that time there were groups of men gathered about the building perfecting plans for the battle of the day. Circulars were scattered calling attention to the fact that organized labor demanded recognition, that it championed the candidacy of Becker and that his nomination meant not only his election but that his name on the ticket would be votes for every candidate.

The leaders of the Gibbons movement came into town early and were mingling

CARL BECKER.

with the delegates, urging them to help the party by nominating the farmers' candidate thus bringing that element into line for the whole ticket. Flanders and his co-workers were also busy and their plea was not because Flanders was strong with any particular class but that he was a favorite with all, that he was a good party worker and his nomination would materially increase the chances of the election of the whole ticket.

Judge Johnson, as chairman of the county committee, called the convention to order and named William Hummel for chairman. Hummel was a crafty politician, and had no conscientious scruples against doing some inexplainable things. He had served two terms in the legislature and on the $600 a year which he received for his services had saved enough money to start in the grocery business on a large scale. Some queer stories floated home from Columbus as to his acts in the House and there were those who did not hesitate to say that the salary paid him by the state was but a tithe of what he received from other sources. He was what might be termed a legislative broker.

Hummel knew all the ins and outs of parliamentary law and could see a friend before he arose while a member of the opposition could yell like an Apache without being heard. Hummel belonged to the clique which was backing Flanders and was selected for chairman by Judge Johnson who knew if trouble arose that Flanders would get the best of it.

The Gibbons contingent knew Hummel was against their candidate and they did not relish the idea of him presiding. Gibbons' chief lieutenant, Arthur Hitchcock, addressed the convention before Hummel could rap for order and amid much confusion said:

"Gentlemen, as a delegate who desires to see fair play for all the candidates I protest against Mr. Hummel acting as chairman of this convention. I know it is customary for the committee to select the temporary chairman but it is merely custom and not law. The convention itself is supreme authority in the matter and it is to the delegates that I appeal. My only thought is for fair play, and I do not believe all the candidates will receive impartial treatment at the hands of Mr. Hummel. I move that 'Squire Calvin, of Jackson township, act as chairman."

It looked like forcing a test of strength in the beginning and there was a hurried consultation among the leaders. This move by the Gibbons forces was unexpected. Several speeches were made on both sides in order to gain time and when it came to a vote Hitchcock's motion was defeated by a wide margin and Hummel took the gavel. The only thing proved by the vote was that the Gibbons men did not control the convention but there were so many candidates with interests that, after all, the vote was not considered a real test of strength on anything. The forenoon was taken up with preliminary work and the appointment of the usual committees and then a recess was taken until the afternoon.

As soon as the committees had made their usual reports at the afternoon session, nominations for candidates were in order and that of auditor came first on the list, according to the report of the committee on rules.

Flanders' name was the first to be presented. The nominating speech was made by a farmer who lived just outside the city. A year or more before this time a son of this farmer, a mere boy, was driving a spirited horse into town when the animal became frightened and ran away. Flanders happened to see the animal and realizing that the boy was in danger of being killed, jumped into the street, caught the bridle as the horse was dashing by, and so great was his strength that horse, boy and cart were brought to a standstill within the length of a block.

The farmer believed Flanders had saved his son's life and a warm friendship sprung up between the two. The farmer was a man of no little influence and Flanders was quick to see that by securing him to place his name before the convention it would show that not all the farmers were lined up under the Gibbons banner.

The farmer made a plain, but zealous speech and aroused considerable enthusiasm. The friends of Flanders had stationed themselves about the room and applauded so vigorously that it seemed as if he was a general favorite. The nomination was seconded by the foreman in the factory in which Flanders had spent so many years. They were warm friends and the fact that the foreman was a member of organized labor was proof that Becker did not have all the union men with him.

The names of Gibbons and Becker were well received by the convention when they were placed in nomination and when the balloting began the most astute politician in the room could not tell how it would end. By the rules a vote was taken on the candidates for each office as soon as they were placed in nomination.

There were 467 delegates in the convention, requiring 234 to nominate. On the first ballot Flanders had 161, Gibbons 155, and Becker 151. The result of the ballot was greeted with cheers by the friends of all the candidates. They realized the contest would be close and that there was a chance to win out with the proper kind of work. A half dozen ballots were taken without a change of more than two votes. On the seventh ballot Flanders lost four votes, Gibbons gained one and Becker three. The union men in the hall yelled themselves hoarse. The eighth ballot was the same as the first and then for four more ballots each candidate held his own.

It looked like a deadlock. Neither could secure enough of a lead to cause a stampede. Flanders knew if by some means he could gain for a ballot or two either Becker or Gibbons would throw votes to him on account of tying up the deputyship. But such a lead evidently could not be secured while the convention was in session. Flanders consulted with several of his friends and then a delegate moved to recess for 15 minutes. Enough backers of the other candidates believed an intermission would be an advantage to their champions and the motion prevailed.

Allison had made a discovery. He had found 20 delegates who would vote as he dictated for a consideration. The amount stipulated was $10 each.

Allison urged Flanders to close the bargain. He believed if this were done the nomination would soon be made. Allison did not know of the arrangement between Flanders and Gibbons and Becker concerning the deputyship. Flanders did not want to extend $200 for votes and yet he was confident that sum would bring him under the wire.

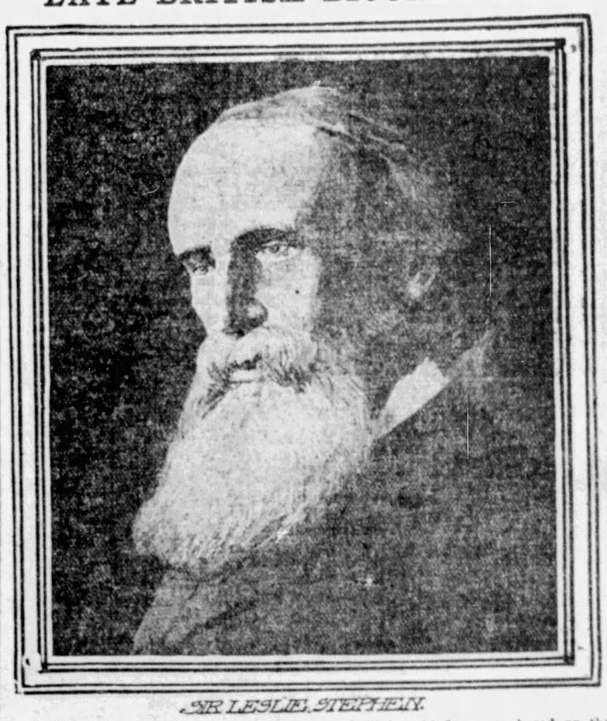
There was little time to consider. In three minutes the convention would be called to order. "Give them my pledge," said Flanders, "that the money will be paid to them within an hour after the votes are delivered. Twenty votes added to what I now have will not nominate me but they will bring enough to do it."

"You're the right stuff," whispered Allison as he walked away to close the bargain.

The first ballot after the recess showed the same old result and so did the second. It was thought best not to make any change until the third ballot in order to allay suspicion. On the 15th ballot the vote of Flanders was 181, Gibbons 142, Becker 144. The announcement of the ballot was greeted with howls by the friends of Flanders and the usual commotion in a convention which precedes a break.

Flanders was not mistaken in assuming that with such a lead as the 20 votes

LATE BRITISH BIOGRAPHER.



SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.

Sir Leslie Stephen, who died last week, will be chiefly remembered as the first editor of the Dictionary of National Biography, the great storehouse of British personalia. He was appointed to the post by the late Mr. William Smith, the head of the publishing firm of Smith & Elder, and devoted nine years of his life, from 1882 to 1891, to the preparation and publication of the dictionary, and then, owing to the state of his health, he handed over the principal charge of the work to his collaborator, Mr. Sidney Lee.

Letter from Dr. Samuel Johnson

Sir

I was not sure that I read your figures right, and therefore must trouble You to set down in words how much of my pension I can call for now, and how much will be due to me at Christmas. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant
Samel Johnson

Dec. 7. 1784

Eight letters by the great Samuel Johnson were recently discovered in London, and the most interesting among them, since it is supposed to be the last letter that he ever wrote, is reproduced with this story.

William Strahan, who was Doctor Johnson's friend and banker, had three children—Andrew, who became a painter; George, who became a clergyman and attended Doctor Johnson on his deathbed, and a daughter, who married John Spottiswoode, a member of the old Scotch family of that name. By this marriage there was a son, Andrew Spottiswoode, and it is his direct descendant, Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, who recently discovered these letters in the family archives, where they had been buried for a century and a quarter.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.

Dear Sir: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am."

Very truly yours,

I. C. RICHARDSON.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonal letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

would give him the other candidates would come to his support. The sixteenth ballot showed the strength of both badly broken, and on the 17th John Flanders was nominated with a whirl and amid a scene of confusion never before equaled in a political gathering in that county.

The nomination was made unanimous on motion of Gibbons, seconded by Becker and then Flanders was pushed and carried to the platform and made a short speech. In terse English he thanked the delegates for the honor, promised to do his full share in securing victory at the polls and pledged himself, if elected, to give his best judgment to the duties of the office. If Flanders thought, while speaking, that his nomination was brought about by brazenly buying delegates it must have pleased him to think the convention could not read his thoughts. For the time he was extremely well pleased with himself.

The news of the nomination of Flanders preceded him to his home. Julia ran down the steps to meet him, and when inside the door hugged him in an ecstacy of pride and joy. "I am so glad, John, and so proud of you. Father hurried here from the convention as soon as it was decided you were nominated, and he has now gone to tell mother. I knew you would win. The people know you and trust you, and I hope this is but the beginning of your success in politics."

"Well, it was a hard fight," said John. "I was up against two mighty good men. I think, however, I had some advantage because I have had more experience than either and then I had the best political workers with me."

"And then, John, your personality counted for much. Your long and honorable service with Earl, Rogers & Co., and the good name you have always borne in the city, I am sure had much to do with it. I know I am the happiest woman in the town, and you don't know how proud I am of you."

John was thinking if she knew all he had done that day, she, perhaps, would not be so proud of him. Ambitious as Julia was for her husband's sake, she was the soul of honor, despised deceit and fraud, and would not have countenanced the buying of votes even to elect John to a much higher office than county auditor.

Helen came bounding in from school at this juncture. She had heard the news on the street, and her excitement brought her home in double-quick time. "You dear old papa," she cried, "my gold watch is half won. You are going to be elected, too, for I heard the men on the street say that you would beat anybody the other party might bring out, and I know the men are right. Say, papa, add a new dress and a ring to the watch, won't you?"

"Now, look here, little witch," said Flanders, kissing his daughter, "if you keep on you will want the whole office, if I am elected, and I couldn't refuse you if you asked for it. Yes, the dress and the ring will go with the watch."

The man who wins a hard fought political battle in convention or at the polls does not descend to earth for some time. He may try to look and act as if nothing unusual had happened, but he makes a failure of it. Such a victory has its effect on the most modest of men, and there is a light heartedness about them which is apparent to the most superficial observer. It makes a man feel that he is, perhaps, greater and better than even he imagined himself to be, and he often wonders why the public had not discovered him long before.

John's reception on the streets was no less gratifying to him. He was stopped on all sides and congratulated on the successful termination of the contest, especially when it was considered that he won out over two men who possessed such elements of strength as Gibbons and Becker. His friends, who had been with him in the fight, were especially jubilant.

"You are all right, Flanders," exclaimed one of them, slapping him on the shoulder. "You put your time and money into the contest, and that is what counts. The trouble with so many candidates is they want office but will not help themselves. There is no use of a man going into politics in this county these days, unless he is willing to spend money. There are ways of making it back if he is successful," he added, significantly.

Now that the convention was over, there was a little breathing spell before the campaign began. Flanders spent more time with his family, and naturally he and Julia discussed finances.

Flanders had been away from the office four weeks, and for that time the family had no income, while the expenses so far as John was concerned, were considerable. True to her word,

To Be Continued.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Couple of Gentle Hints.

Speaking the truth with ill humor is spoiling an excellent dish by covering with a poor sauce.

The best defense against gossip is to fill your mind with higher and better things, to keep your brain and your hands busied with useful and ennobling work.—Selected.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Lackaday, Ladies.

Cobwigger—Did the women's clubs have a harmonious convention?

Merritt—No. The only time they got together was when they were having their picture taken.—Judge.

So Sudden!

Impatient Young Man—Nellie, how is our romance—yours and mine—going to end?

Nellie (suddenly apprehensive)—Why, Geoffrey, you don't want to skip to the last chapter yet, do you?—Chicago Tribune.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong, Chicken-Tight, Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 116 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

THE DESTROYING EASE

ELIZABETH AYRES.

WANTED—The acquaintance of an unmarried lady between 25 and 30 years of age. Address J. H., care of The Globe. Intentions strictly honorable.

Because she was of uneasy leisure; because she was unspeakably weary of time-killing devices; because she was tired to death of the wrong kind of people; because she was a woman and therefore inexplicable, Miss Eleanor Milton, rich, beautiful, unattached and thoroughly of the world, answered J. H.'s advertisement.

The ingenuousness of the "Attentions strictly honorable," had first amused and then interested her, and an interest was the one thing she was constantly seeking. Developments arrived rapidly. Her letter was immediately answered. The response held the same ingenuous note she had discovered in the advertisement and stimulated her amusement and interest. Its writer explained himself at considerable length. He was a widower with two little children and lonely beyond power of expression. He wanted congenial companionship and had hoped that somewhere in the world there was some one as lonely as he who would see and answer his advertisement. And he begged of his unknown correspondent the pleasure of a meeting.

Eleanor, prompted by the same inexplicable impulse which had animated her in the beginning, permitted him the pleasure he craved.

The evening was at hand when she was awaiting his coming. The hands of the clock pointed close to the hour of eight, and she was wondering what had possessed her to so transgress the conventionalities as to receive a visit from a stranger without credentials.

"It is one of the delights of independence to be outrageous if one chooses," she thought in self-extenuation.

Miss Milton was an experimenter in emotions and this promised a new sensation.

When J. H. stood before her he was not the experienced looking gentleman she expected. At first sight he seemed like a commonplace. He was of medium height, square-shouldered and solidly built and of a plain appearance which put him out of harmony with his surroundings. The room reflected its owner by its elegance of furniture and decoration.

The man saw only the woman. He looked at her with a tremulous intake of breath and paid her the homage of silent admiration. He saw a woman who caught one's attention and held it. Every line of her was perfect, charming. He saw the beauty of her face, but he did not see that it was already old in its first youth, thoroughly sophisticated and a trifle hard. He was dazzled by her brilliant personality. Then his natural simplicity came to the surface and he was the first to speak.

"I am J. H., John Hargrave," he stated simply and directly.

Eleanor bowed distantly and motioned him to a chair. For the moment she was bereft of her self-possession by the unusual situation. She did not try to put him at his ease, and again he took the initiative. He thanked her for her kindness. "I suppose you must be one of the lonely ones, too," he said, half sadly.

It flashed through Eleanor's mind that she had many acquaintances, but few friends.

"I suppose I am," she heard herself answering.

Her visitor went on talking, telling her of his past, the uneventful, quiet past that would be lived by a man of his calm nature. He told her of his home in the little town where, when he had grown to be a man he had married the girl with whom he had played in childhood. Their life together would seem very dull and prosaic to those who live in the world's whirlpool. It had been peaceful and happy and homely. When the end came he felt stunned and adrift. It was his first taste of sorrow, and he did not know what to do with sorrow. His home was broken up, and his children were with his mother, so he left the village and came to the city to learn a new way of living.

This had happened more than two years before. He had been bitterly lonely. He did not know how to make the acquaintances he wanted, and finally he had tried the newspaper medium. "Advertising is a sure thing, you know," he said, with a smile of quaint humor.

Eleanor watched him while he talked. They were of such different worlds, the affair at the start seemed like a comedy. Then she felt the pathos of his simple story. She recognized his wholesome personality and his freedom from the marks of a life which brings disillusion, cynicism and distrust. In spite of his childish simplicity and almost uncouth clothing, there was something in his big, musical voice and courteous manner that suggested all that was infinitely good, fine, strong and dependable.

She put aside her carefully cultivated subtleties and apparently became as straightforward and unaffected as her visitor. It was impossible for them to really understand each other. They were league-sundered by the gulf between, but John Hargrave, himself ignorant of the ways of deception, valued people at the rate of their surface evidences. To him Eleanor Milton was a star, a sun, a constellation; a transcendental being, and yet mortal enough to feel loneliness. In his heart he blessed the loneliness which he supposed had given him entrance to the grace of her presence.

When he went away that evening, he asked if he might come again. And Eleanor, released from herself by the interest he had awakened, and eager for the diversion his difference from the men of her world afforded, granted him permission.

He was with her frequently after this. Eleanor realized that the incongruity between them forbade their close association. After all, he was very ordinary, she thought, but the ordinary becomes the extraordinary and most desirable by being forbidden. The man felt that he was contemplating Paradise. His past was a dream, the present a glorious reality, the future a phantasm.

For the time, Eleanor was what John Hargrave believed her to be, and because of this mood, when she read signs in his eyes which revealed that he was leaving behind the calmness of friendship, she thought to bring him to a full stop before he was in hopelessly deep waters. He still interested her, but she was glimping the meaning of unselfishness.

Opportunity followed close on the heels of decision. Some of her acquaintances were going abroad and wished her to go with them. As time flies, her arrangements were made in a day. She would be gone tomorrow, and when she came back—well, she should have forgotten her passing delusion.

When she made known to John Hargrave the news of her immediate departure, his face seemed to sharpen and whiten all in an instant.

"When you come back?" he ventured, with a pathetic question in his voice.

"I may never return here," she answered, refusing to discuss the future.

Her manner held him silent, robbing him of the courage to speak the words which beat against his brain. He did not stay with her long. She was preoccupied and far away. The barriers were up again and he understood they were up forever.

"Goodnight and goodbye," he told her at the last, trying to speak cheerfully. "Thank you very much for taking pity on my loneliness."

She answered him with the farewell of conventionality, and he was gone. When she thought he had reached the street, she sped noiselessly to the window and watched him moving along the pavement until he passed under the electric light at the corner. He did not turn to look back. His shoulders were as sturdily squared as usual, but his head drooped a little, betraying his depression.

Eleanor watched him out of sight. Then she left the window and stood in the middle of the room. She examined the tips of her fingers and tapped them together thoughtfully.

"I'm blighted by the destroying ease of idleness," she said, with a bit of a sigh. "He lived to his promise. His intentions were 'strictly honorable.'" She smiled at the memory of the advertised assurance of his honor.

"Impossible, impossible," she went on impatiently as if replying to an appealing thought. "I can't be encumbered with domestic luggage."

ONE OF DR. CUPID'S PRESCRIPTIONS.

That Love sometimes cures disease is a fact that has recently been called to the attention of the public by a prominent physician and college professor. In some nervous diseases of women, such as hysteria, this physician gives instances where women were put in a pleasant frame of mind, were made happy by falling in love, and in consequence were cured of their nervous troubles—the weak, nervous system toned and stimulated by little Dr. Cupid—became strong and vigorous, almost without their knowledge. Many a woman is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down and worn out, for no reason that she can think of. She may be ever so much in love, but Dr. Cupid fails to cure her. In ninety-nine per cent. of these cases it is the womanly organism which requires attention; the weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes, are only symptoms. Go to the source of the trouble and correct the irregularities, the drains on the womanly system and the other symptoms disappear. So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer a $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of leucorrhea, female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of the womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath, they cleanse and regulate the stomach, liver and bowels and produce permanent benefit and do not re-act on the system. One is a gentle laxative.

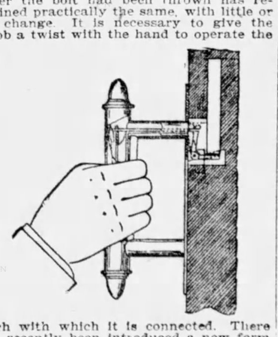
"The Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a woman's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 506, Dept. Y, Indianapolis, Ind.

New Style of Door Latch.

Times have changed since the latch-string used to be left hanging outside the old-fashioned wooden door of a residence, inviting the passer-by to enter and make a frendly call on the occupants of the house. Now this homely arrangement is replaced with the latest pattern of brass or bronze lock, sometimes even silver or gold plated, and always with a complicated looking arrangement designed to prevent the entrance of even the owner of the house until he has thrown the bolt by the aid of the key which he carries with him. For many years, however, the doorknob with which to turn the latch after the bolt had been thrown has remained practically the same, with little or no change. It is necessary to give the knob a twist with the hand to operate the



latch with which it is connected. There has recently been introduced a new form of handle, designed to replace the rotating knob. It appears to be a solid handle by which to pull the door open after it has been released, but it is designed to do even more than this. It will be seen that there is an extension at one end on this handle which enters the woodwork of the door and connects by an L-shaped lever with the latch itself. It requires but a slight push on the upper end of the handle to move the lever and draw the latch, when, with the hand in the same position, the bottom portion of the handle is given a slight pull and the door swings open. To close it the motion is reversed, and a slight pressure is used to throw the latch into the plate after it has sprung back to pass the front edge. The usual form of lock can be used in conjunction with it. The advantage of this latch is that it requires no twist of the hand, but only a direct push or pull, which can be done even with both hands full.

Strangers in Town.

Benham—Do you want to go to the opera this evening?

Mrs. Benham—What opera?

Benham—Gotterdfam—

Mrs. Benham—If you can't answer a civil question without swearing, I won't go.—Town Topics.

"DOETH GOOD"

And Addeth no Sorrow.

"I am an old lady and had used coffee all my life until a year ago then I found a drink 'that doeth good and addeth no sorrow.'

"For many years I had been troubled with constipation and stomach trouble, sleeplessness and various other ills and although I had been constantly treated I got almost no relief.

"I have always been a great worker with many cares and often in the morning I would feel unequal to my daily tasks. So I would drink a good stiff cup of coffee of which I was very fond and then for two or three hours afterwards I would feel so smart and buoyant and keyed up to such a high note that I could undertake most anything. But along about 11 o'clock the reaction would begin and leave me stranded on a lounge until dinner time. Then I would get a cup of tea to tide me over the afternoon. So it went on for a number of years and the great wonder is that I did not collapse altogether. I must have had a good constitution. Every month I got a little worse.

"At last and with great reluctance I was forced to the conclusion that it was coffee that was the chief cause of my many troubles. So I looked the matter up carefully, quit the coffee and began the use of delicious Postum; the wisdom of this change was soon shown in a material improvement in my health.

"Since I have been using Postum I do not have that unnatural elation and consequent reaction and the craving for the stimulant has left me, I am now strong and steady all of the time. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THE KANSAS FARMER'S WIFE

How She Meanders Down Life's Pathway, According to a Chicago Authority.

In an essay on the pleasure of country life, a city girl takes the readers of the woman's page into her confidence and declares, "It's a fond dream of mine to become a farmer's wife and meander down life's pathway."

Whereupon a country editor, who professes to know something of the realities as well as the dreams of a rural existence, remarks:

Oh, yes, that is a nice thing, but when your husband meanders off and leaves you without wood and you have to meander up and down the lane pulling splinters off the fence to cook dinner, and you meander around in the wet clover in search of the cows until your shoes are the color of the setting sun, and each stocking absorbs a pint of water, and when you meander out across twenty acres of ploughed ground to drive the cows out of the buckwheat and tear your dress on a wire fence, and when you meander back to the house and find that the goat has butted your child until he resembles a pumpkin, and find the old hen and 16 chicken in the parlor, the cat in the cupboard and the dog in the milk, you will realize, dear girl, that this meander business is not what it is cracked up to be.

But this country editor is evidently ignorant of the conditions prevailing on the farm, especially in the middle west, at the present time, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The city girl has a much more intelligent idea of them, and consequently it is not to be wondered at that she should long to be a farmer's wife and meander down life's pathway.

Take Kansas as an example. When the farmer rises now he does not disturb his wife, but talks good morning to her into the boudoir phonograph, together with a hint of what he would like to have for breakfast when he returns from his automobile ride around the place.

At eight the maid calls the farmer's wife; her toilet is completed by nine, and at 9:30 her husband telephones her from the northeast quarter section that he will join her in five minutes. At breakfast the morning papers, which have just been delivered by the rural delivery postman, are placed on the table, the news is rapidly scanned, and the farmer asks his wife whether this is her day for music, French or callisthenics, or if she is going to attend the Woman's Club of Township 38 North, Range 16.

By the time breakfast is over a package of the latest novels has arrived from Topeka; the farmer goes to his bank, forwards a few thousands to New York to relieve Wall street, or tries a flyer on the Chicago board of trade, while the farmer's wife talks to the governess, instructs the housekeeper, writes acceptances to receptions, calls for her favorite mare, takes a brisk ride across country, and returning, does Indian basket and bead work till luncheon is announced.

In the afternoon she receives or returns calls; attends perhaps one of Edmund Russell's lectures in the village near by, skates if it is winter, plays golf if it is summer, and then dresses for dinner. After dinner Beethoven or Handel and Haydn, or perhaps the lighter composers, are heard on the pianola; the governess and the children are dismissed; the farmer spends an hour in the farmer's wife calls up the neighbors on the district telephone and hears the gossip of the day; the butler and housekeeper call to pay their respects and say good night, and the farmer's wife meanders to her apartments, where her maid awaits her.

The city girl who longs to be a farmer's wife in these days, that she may meander down life's pathway smoothly, tranquilly, blissfully, knows not what she is longing for better than the country editor knows the country as it was, not as it is.

LEFT-HANDERS ARE LEFT-EYED

Many people, as you know, are left-handed—that is, they use the left hand where the great majority of people use the right hand. Some persons even write and do other things with their left hand, though most left-handed people have painfully learned to use the right hand in writing and "a pretty poor fist" they make of it, as their right hand is as awkward as most people's left hand is.

It may be news to you that people may also be divided into the right-eyed and the left-eyed, and that in general left-handed persons are left-eyed.

A left-eyed person uses the left eye alone in all cases where it is not necessary.

FINDING ONE'S FAVORITE EYE.

sary to use both eyes—as in using a spy-glass or a microscope—either closing the right eye or paying no attention to what is seen by it. Furthermore, the left-eyed person, when reading with both eyes open, pays little attention to what the right eye sees. Now, it may seem very difficult to prove this, as both eyes usually see the same thing, but it can be proven very easily in the following way:

With a sharp lead pencil punch a hole in a large card and hold the card between your face and the table, on which you have placed a small coin. Move the card about rapidly in all directions until you catch sight of the coin through the hole; then hold the card still and shut one eye, then open that and shut the other. If you are right-eyed you will see the coin only when the right eye is open; if you are left-eyed you will see it only when the left eye is open.

This test will not succeed if you move

the card very slowly, for (unless you are nearly blind in one eye) you will see the coin when the hole is in line with it and either eye, but when you move the card quickly you catch the rapid glimpse of the coin with your favorite eye, so to speak, but not with the other one, which you are accustomed to neglect.

This habitual neglect of one eye is so common and so complete that many a person has for years been nearly blind in one eye without knowing it.

HOW TO FIX THE MACHINE

Perhaps your machine has been set aside for months, because you were busy about other things, and the sewing could wait. When it can wait no longer, probably you find that sewing is almost impossible, because the machine is stiff, chews the cloth, breaks the thread and makes a general mess of things whenever you try to use it.

If you have the misfortune to be many miles from an agent, you will be obliged to remedy the condition yourself, and you need not find it a difficult job, says the Gentlewoman. Take the top part entirely off, first cutting the band, unscrew the screws about the arm, take out the shuttle, brush out all the lint that you can get at, set the whole thing in a large pan and pour warm, soapy water through it at every point. Do not have the water too hot, as that will injure the enamel.

It is well to pour the water through over and over again, then dry it and treat to a kerosene bath administered in the same way, pouring it over and through it. Do not wipe this off. It will evaporate in a little while. Now put the head back, and after a few hours oil the machine thoroughly with a good machine oil, then tighten all the screws and let it stand awhile. When you use it again you will find that it works like a new machine.

Work for awhile on things that are to be washed before using, for it takes some time to get all the superfluous oil out of the way.

Real Lavender Perfume.

The delicate blue lavender may be grown by carefully protecting the plants during the winter, but it quite repays one for the trouble, says Country Life in America. No wedding chest is complete without the pale lavender silk bags filled with the gray blue sprigs, whose perfume adds the last touch of romance to a dainty trousseau of lace and linen.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some one tell how to construct a good silo, capable of holding from 50 to 100 tons?—D., Centralia, Wash.

I have a mare 10 years old. She has a sore near the top of the shoulder. The veterinary surgeon at Cornell University called it fistulous withers. I have noticed in your paper a great many good recipes for diseases of different kinds for animals. I would like to know through the Blade a cure for this disease.—W., Ithaca, N. Y.

I had a six weeks' old calf which looked well and healthy, but it got down the last cold spell. In the morning it was about frozen and died. I examined its stomach and found something that looked like honey comb. What is the cause? It was fed skimmed milk, sweet, and clover hay.—C., Chalfants, O.

Will some reader of the Blade please tell me what to do for my house plants? They have little flies around them and little white worms in the earth.—Mrs. W., Schuyler Co., N. Y.

What is the trouble with my hens? I have 40 of them, part Plymouth Rocks and part Wyandottes. They have been healthy all winter and have been fed well on green bone, grain, meat scraps, oyster shells, cabbage and blood albumen with pepper, bran and cornmeal but they do not lay. Will some one tell me what is the trouble with them? They had a warm house. Will hens lay as well without a rooster as with one?—B., Hastings, Mich.

Will some one please tell me what ails my young cattle? The disease made its appearance around the eyes. The hair comes off, the hide is white and scaly, dry and thick. It is making its appearance in small patches on the neck and body. What would you call it, and what will cure it?—B., Lindentree, O.

Will some one kindly inform me through the Farmstead Dept. of the Blade whether a horse can be cured of splints, and, if so, what is the remedy?—R., Galion, O.

I purchased a heifer last December. At that time I thought she was with calf. It does not seem to grow, nor can I get any signs of life from it. The udder does not enlarge. She does not show any signs of heat. She will be three years old in the spring. Will some one advise what to do?—S., Angola, N. Y.

Each year for the last three years I have lost a sow. The first died about forty days before having her pigs. The second died four days before her pigs were four weeks old. The last one died about forty days before having her pigs, the same as the first. The first one I did not open, but the second one I opened and found everything all right but the kidneys; one was all gone, and all that remained of the other was a piece about one inch square. The lard looked all right and was nice and white. The third one I cut open after she died and found that one kidney was gone and the other, when I cut it, run out like water, but was black and thick. Everything else seemed all right. After the first one died I changed my pen. I feed skimmed milk and dish water, with grain—200 of bran, 200 of middlings, 100 of corn meal; I also feed a ration of apples. If some one can enlighten me through your paper I will be much pleased as I have never seen a letter from this place.—R., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Can't Give Addresses.

The editor reminds C. M. W., Largo, Cala., and J. B., Marley, Mich., that the editor of the Farmstead is not allowed to give addresses, nor to publish requests such as those they send.

Hematuria in Cows.

Editor Farmstead: I would say, in answer to W., of Olympia, Wash., regarding red water in cows, that I lost three or four cows before I found a cure—and that is, use saltpeter quite freely as soon as it is noticed. I found it successful.—B., Merwin, Wash.

We wish the writer of the above would state the dose, how administered and how often, and how long the treatment must be continued.—Editor Farmstead.

Worms in Swine.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell S., of Hopeville, Iowa, to feed his swine plenty of sulphur in their feed; also a small allowance of hard wood ashes—a heaping tablespoonful to each hog—three times a week.—W., Crystal Dale, N. Y.

Quittor.

Editor Farmstead: Please let S., of Woodland, W. Va., know that his horse has what is known as quittor. Cleanse foot with soap suds. Castile is best; cut away all the ragged parts of the frog, then mix one ounce of carbolic acid to 1 quart of soft water; wash well. If no improvement is seen in a week, sprinkle in the sores a pinch of blue vitrol, pulverized. If the lameness is in the fetlock, the horse will drag his toe as he walks; but if in the foot, he will not. One cannot give the cause without seeing the horse.—V., Farwell, Mich.

Fits in Cats.

Editor Farmstead: Tell the reader at Sunol, Pa., to feed that kitten salt in her food and give three or four drops of turpentine, which may be poured into the kitten's mouth from a spoon.—W., Crystal Lake, N. Y.

Worms in Horses.

Editor Farmstead: I wish to tell O., of Aspers, Pa., through your paper, that to rid his horse of worms, get one pound of male fern, have it made fine and feed it all at once in ground feed. Six hours afterward, give one quart of raw linseed oil and he will not have any more bother. V., Farwell, Mich.

Swollen Mouth and Udder.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to a querist at Alvo, Neb., would say we had a fine heifer similarly affected, I should judge, from his description of his sick cow. We used copperas about one inch in a quart bottle, dissolved in about one pint of water, administered three times daily or oftener, according as you might feel it justifiable.—H., Topeka, Kas.

When to Kill Timber.

Editor Farmstead: Tell H. to kill timber when the bark is loose. About the middle of June the sap is flowing up and the bark is loose. Then it is time to girdle or kill the trees. Later when the sap is flowing down the bark becomes tight.—K., Cortland, N. Y.

"Black Teeth."

Editor Farmstead:—Tell B., of Eagle, Mich., that his chester white pigs have black teeth, as he will find by looking in their mouths. They are small. Pull them out with a pair of pincers, and they will be all right.—P., Hadley, Pa.

Note by the editor:—We have always looked on this matter of "black teeth" in pigs as similar to "hollow horn" in cattle—there is no relation between the teeth and the disease, whatever the latter may be. Have we not among the big family of Blade farmers, some one who can tell the straight of this?

Green Lice on Plants.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell P., who is bothered with green lice on plants, to take 10 inches square of cheesecloth, double thickness; place a good handful of Persian insect powder in the center of the cloth, bring the edges up, and tie a string close for a handle. Now it is ready for green lice or any other insects, and no harm to anything else. Try it on rose bugs. Dust your plants well with it.—K., Cortland, N. Y.

"Moon Eye" in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell B., of Caryville, Fla., to take 5 cents worth of sugar of lead, dissolve in a half gallon of clear water, then boil it down to a quart and bathe his mare's eyes with it. They will get all right. I have one afflicted the same way, and I am using this on her. She is of the same age.—C., Clayton, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell B., of Caryville, Fla., that his mare is moon-eyed, and if not helped, she will go blind. Here is a good remedy for clearing up her eyes: Take oil of wintergreen and chicken oil, mix well together and put in the eyes; put a portion on the end of the finger and insert the finger in the eye up well under the lash. Have your nail trimmed close, so not to scratch. This will clear up her eye. Then get rid of her to the best advantage you can. I made $150 out of a mare just like yours by some person will get cheated. See if she has wolf teeth, if so, have them pulled.—M., Eastrun, Pa.

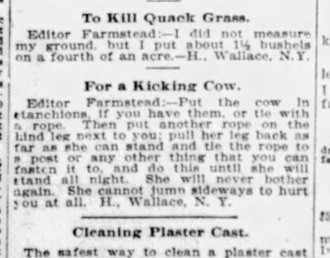
Editor Farmstead:—For B., Caryville, Fla.: Your mare has blind teeth. Knock them out with punch and hammer. They are just in front of the upper back teeth—a small tusk.—J., Edwards, Ind.

Note by the editor:—The "wolf teeth" of C.'s letter, and the "blind teeth" of which M. speaks, seem to us to be like "black teeth" in pigs—a relic of past ignorance. Is there any foundation for the idea that extra teeth in horses cause eye trouble? We do not doubt the sincerity of the writers of the above, but think they are mistaken. Meantime, we advise our Florida friend to use the formula given by C., of Clayton, Ill. It is an excellent eye water. By the way, is not there some scientific veterinarian among our readers, who can give light on the tooth question?

A Hog House.

Editor Farmstead:—The best house for hogs, and any other small farm animals, that we have used or seen, is made as follows: For a six-foot house, as is suitable for a brood sow and her pigs, take two pieces of 4 by 5 scantling, each 8 feet long. Place them 6 feet apart. Nail on these a 6-foot square floor of two-inch plank, leaving the sills project a foot at each end.

Cut siding of ship, lap or matched lumber, 6 feet long for the front, and 4 feet for the back. Nail the siding to the floor at the bottom and to a frame of 2 by 4 inside the top. Make a roof of matched lumber, nailed to two or three pieces of 2



by 4, and fasten this roof with a couple of hooks or hasps, so the wind cannot blow it off. And it will be handy to lift it off when you wish to clean out, get in to catch pigs, etc. Cut a small door where it suits you. Bore holes in the projecting runners, and you can move this house with a horse to new, clean places where ever you like, pigs and all. The chief merit is cleanliness and long durability. We have used them of many different sizes and for many years. The hogs were always bright, clean and with no disease whatever. Also by frequently moving them, it makes fertile spots where most desired. One of considerable size can be easily drawn by a team and chain.—H., Ellensburg, Wash.

Caked Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—For caked udder (mammitis) take one part of spirits of turpentine to one and a half parts of linseed oil. Rub on once a day, giving a thorough but gentle rubbing. You will probably not have to use it the third time.—H., Wallace, N. Y.

To Grow Cedars.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell K., of Hill, Kan., the best way to get cedars is to get the young sprout and set them out. They are as easy to grow as anything you ever set out. I have nice trees in my yard that I set out over twenty years ago. They will grow from the size of a lead pencil on up. Planting the seed is too uncertain. They will grow anywhere in our piedmont section. Be sure to leave as many good roots to them as possible. If there comes a long dry spell the first summer after setting out, water the same as any other shrub. After that, they will take care of themselves.—J., Lexington, North Carolina.

Look in the Mouth.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to A., of Glenwood, Iowa: Perhaps you are feeding barley straw. If so, look in your cattle's mouths, and that will show you what the trouble is. They will be all festered if such is the case, from the beards of the barley.—H., Wallace, N. Y.

Warts on Live Stock.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the man whose stock has warts, to tie three hairs out of a horse's tail around each wart. That will finally take them off. Be sure that it gets entirely around each one.—R., Welchton, La.

To Kill Quack Grass.

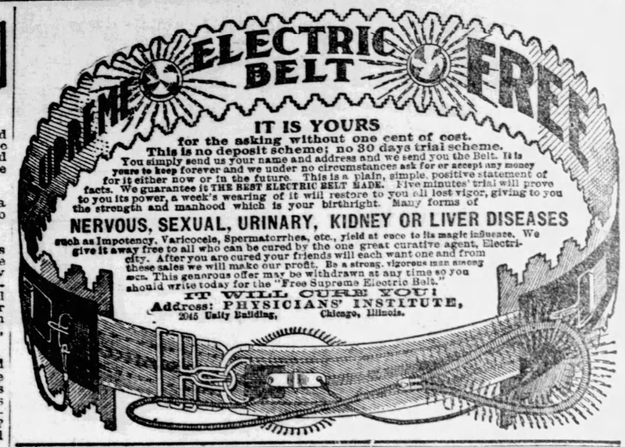
Editor Farmstead:—I did not measure my ground, but I put about 1½ bushels on a fourth of an acre.—H., Wallace, N.Y.

For a Kicking Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Put the cow in stanchions, if you have them, or tie with a rope. Then put another rope on the hind leg next to you; pull her leg back as far as she can stand and tie the rope to a post or any other thing that you can fasten it to, and do this until she will stand all night. She will never bother again. She cannot jump sideways to hurt you at all.—H., Wallace, N. Y.

Cleaning Plaster Cast.

The safest way to clean a plaster cast is to cover it with Fuller's earth and fine dry whiting, wrap it in a cloth and leave it for several days. Brush the powder away carefully, and with it will be removed much, if not all, of the grime.—The Gentlewoman.



looked on this matter of "black teeth" in pigs as similar to "hollow horn" in cattle—there is no relation between the teeth and the disease, whatever the latter may be. Have we not among the big family of Blade

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Agnostics.

Did Robert Ingersoll or Herbert Spencer ever change their views about the Bible, and become Christians before dying? It is claimed here by some parties that all infidels become Christians on their death beds.—S. E. W., Van Camp, W. Va.

It is absolutely certain that the story is untrue as regards both Ingersoll and Spencer. Both died as they lived—agnostics. With them it was a matter of absolute conviction, and neither changed his views. The word agnostic is from a Greek word meaning "I do not know." Their position was that there is no proof of the existence of a God, therefore they did not know whether such a being exists or not. Both rejected the idea, of course, that God ever made a revelation to man, in any manner whatever; and both regarded the belief in Christianity exactly as we regard the mythologies of Egypt, Greece and Rome.

There are many Christians who can not understand that a man can sincerely hold such a belief as that of Ingersoll or Spencer. They seem to think these men were merely acting a part. There is not the smallest doubt of their absolute sincerity. The idea that all infidels become Christians when in danger of death is absurdly childish. We might as well say all Protestants, when they come to die, become Catholics, and believe in the spiritual authority of the pope. There are no statistics of the kind you mention, to our knowledge.

Salome.

What grounds are there for the supposition that Salome was a sister of the Virgin Mary?—F. N. C., Sharon Springs, Kan.

Salome was the wife of Zebedee, as appears from comparing Matthew xxvii, 56, with Mark xv, 40. The view that she was the sister of Mary, the mother of Jesus, is based on John xix, 25. To do this, it is assumed that "and his mother's sister" means Salome. The other theory is that these words are to be taken with "Mary, the wife of Cleophas," which follow immediately after. The only events recorded of Salome are that she preferred a request on behalf of her two sons for seats of honor in the kingdom of heaven, Matthew xx, 20; she was present at the crucifixion, Mark xv, 40; and visited the sepulchre, Mark xvi, 1. Only in the two latter cases is she mentioned by name.

Capital Punishment.

E. P., Ohida, W. Va.: That the abolition of capital punishment does not lessen the prevalence of murder is pretty well established in communities which have done away with the death penalty, some of which at least are now seeking to restore it. A striking case is furnished by Kansas. In that state the governor may sign a death warrant after a man convicted of murder has been in prison a year. As a result there has not been a hanging in Kansas since 1870, but 60 murderers languish in its prison cells in the state, and an average of six convictions for the crime of crimes takes place each year. Murderers unaccounted for among the 60 have either died in prison or been pardoned. The moral of the Kansas condition—the same which induced Iowa and Nebraska to restore the death penalty after once abolishing it—is that the murderer is not stayed by a hand in a soft glove. Iowa and Colorado some years ago abolished the death penalty, but both have revived it. Crimes of violence are unhappily frequent, but the burden of proof is all against the theory that they are lessened by making it easier for the murderer to escape the consequences of his bloody acts.

The Rialto.

C. G. S., Bedford, Iowa:—There are more than 100 canals in Venice, which make the city of streets. There are narrow, ill-paved streets, alleys, and courts, which lead to bridges crossing the canals. There are no wheeled vehicles in Venice, for there are no streets wide enough for them. All transportation is by water. There are about 400 bridges across the canals, all for foot passengers. The approaches at each end are by steps. The Rialto is the most noted bridge in Venice. It spans the Grand Canal, the largest of these waterways. It was built of marble in 1588-91, by Antonio de la Ponte, and named after the largest island—the word being derived from the Italian "il rivo alto," meaning "the deep stream." Being in the business section, it has always been a busy place, as is shown by the mention of it in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. It is about 90 feet wide, has a street for foot passengers in the middle, with a row of small shops, cafes, etc., on each side; and a narrow footway between each row of shops and the railing of the bridge.

Edward Everett.

H. H., Theressa, Fla.:—Edward Everett was born in 1794, near Dorchester, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1811. In 1814 was ordained minister of a Boston church, and gained the reputation of being one of the most eloquent and pathetic preachers in the United States. In 1815 he was elected professor of Greek in Harvard; in 1820 he became editor of the North American Review. In 1824 he was elected a representative in Congress and served ten years. He was governor of Massachusetts from 1836 to 1840, and in 1841 was appointed U. S. minister to England. In 1845 he was made president of Harvard, and on the death of Daniel Webster he became secretary of state in Taylor's cabinet. In 1852 he was elected to the United States Senate, but he declining health compelled him to resign his seat in 1854.

Amati Violins.

B. S. V., Albany, Ind:—The family of Amati, at Cremona, was one of famous violin-makers. Andrea Amati, the head of the family, was born between 1500 and 1502, died in 1577. Nicolo (Nicholas) was a younger brother, but the dates of his birth and death are unknown. Antonio, son of Andrea, was born about 1550, died in 1635. Geronimo was the youngest son of Andrea, but the dates of his birth and death are unknown. Nicolo, the famous, was son to Geronimo, born 1596; died 1684. He was the most celebrated of the family, and most of the Amati violins in existence are of his make. The tones of his instruments are slender, but sweet, round and silvery. Their only weak point is the second string, whose notes are thin, especially the notes si and do.

If you have correctly copied the date on the violin you speak of, it is not an Amati at all. This violin bears the date 1684, but the date you give is 1739. It is probably an imitation, and of no more value than whatever merits it may possess as a violin entitle it to.

Cause of Russo-Japanese War.

Please give me through your valuable paper an account of the trouble between Japan and Russia. Please give it from the beginning to the commencement of the war.—J. M. S., Ashley, W. Va.

You do not seem to know that we have already done so. Take your Blade of February 8, and on the 1st page, in 2d and 3d columns, is an article headed "Causes of the War." Your question is there answered at greater length than we could spare space in the Bureau. No answers will be given in the Bureau to any question as to the causes of the war. Preserve your papers of Feb. 18.

St. Patrick's Day.

How and when did St. Patrick's day originate?—G. T. H., Moravia, Iowa.

St. Patrick, who was not an Irishman, was sent to Ireland to convert the Irish, who were heathens. He went there A. D. 432. He spent the rest of his life in Christianizing the natives, and was so successful that he was made a saint by the Roman church. The year of his death is disputed, some making it 460, others 493. When he was made a saint, March 17 was assigned as his feast-day; and it is celebrated with enthusiasm by the Irish Catholics.

Selling Our Sovereignty.

Could the government of the United States sell a state in the union to some other power? Could it sell Florida, with or without her consent, to England, providing England wished to purchase? Could it sell the Philippine Islands?—M. H. C., Derby, Ind.

The United States government could not sell a state without its consent, but it could with that consent. It could sell any of our territories—Alaska, Hawaii, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma or the Indian territory—without the consent of the territory itself, except in the cases of Arizona and New Mexico. These were part of the area obtained from Mexico at the end of the Mexican war, and by the treaty of peace the United States obligated itself to divide this area into territories and to eventually admit them as states. Congress could, of course dispose of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Samoa, and our other islands, without their consent.

Meaning of "O. K."

What was the origin of the letters "O. K." to express the correctness of anything?—D. L., Waynesville, Mo.

When Jackson ran for the Presidency the first time, the story was made up and circulated by the political enemies that he was very illiterate; that when he was clerk of the courts in Tennessee he used to indorse legal documents "O. K." meaning "Oll Korrect." Of course the story was false. Jackson was a narrow-minded man, with a knowledge of the common branches, but without anything further. He had no intellectual culture; but he could write and spell as well as the average man.

A "Forgotten" Provision?

This is the fourth effort that I have made to find out something in reference to a provision which should have been inserted in the United States constitution, but which the makers of that important document overlooked. Can you recall what I have in mind?—H. F. R., Sistersville, W. Va.

Never heard of such a thing. The editor of the Bureau has read every historical work that he knows of on the work of the convention of 1787, from the Federalist down and never heard of any statement of the sort. Is it not possible that your memory is playing you a trick?

Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

Will you please give the manner of operation of a torpedo boat destroyer, while in action?—M. C. D., Rowley, Iowa.

A torpedo boat is a very light steel vessel, with torpedo tubes, and driven by high-power engines, so as to have high speed. It generally carries 2 to 4 rapid-fire guns. A torpedo boat destroyer is a boat of the same type, only built larger, with more powerful engines and higher speed so as to overtake the enemy's torpedo boats and sink them. It has torpedo tubes and carries more guns, to explain, we will give the displacement, speed and armament of one of our torpedo boats and one of our destroyers.

The Ericsson, torpedo boat, 120 tons, 24 knots, 1,800 horse-power engines, three 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, three 18-inch tubes.

The Perry, torpedo boat destroyer, 480 tons, 29 knots, 7,980 horse-power engines, two 3-inch rapid-fire guns, five 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, two 18-inch tubes.

That is, a destroyer is only a larger, faster and higher armed torpedo boat. The United States has, built and building, 37 torpedo boats and 16 destroyers.

Kaiser, Czar, Caesar.

Will you please tell me why Emperor William of Germany is often called the kaiser?—A. W. W., Oak Grove, Mich.

The German word kaiser is derived from the Latin word Caesar; so is the Russian word czar or Tsar. The name Caesar was that of Julius Caesar, the first emperor of Rome. The name Caesar was assumed by all members of the dynasty he founded, and was held after them by all the successive emperors, as inseparable from the imperial dignity, thus becoming a title, similar to the word emperor. The word kaiser is the German name for the office held by the ruler of the empire.

Orientation of Graves.

Please inform me through your valuable paper why the dead are buried with the head to the west?—R. L. G., Conneautville, Pa.

This practice is called the "orientation" of graves, because, if the dead were to rise erect, they would face the orient—that is, the "sun-rising." It was begun by Christians who read very literally certain prophecies concerning the resurrection, that Christ should appear in the heavens. They took it for granted that he would appear first at the spot from which he ascended into heaven; and they buried their dead so that, at the resurrection, they would face him. The custom has been entirely abandoned in modern cemeteries. The grounds are laid out with winding roads or paths, and the heads of the coffins are turned toward the nearest road or path, irrespective of direction. The Mohammedans have a similar custom. They bury their dead with the feet toward Mecca.

That Silver Dollar Joke.

I want to know how many silver dollars that were coined in the year 1890. Is there anything of being given free a trip to the world's fair for any dollar coined in the year 1890?—J. B., Indian Springs, Tenn.

I have been informed that from some source that there is a premium offered for silver dollars coined in 1894. Is it true?—T. T. H.

We have answered these silly questions six times within five months. Now let us make a general answer that shall cover the subject:

There is no premium on any silver dollar since the Bland law was passed, February 8, 1878, except a few coined in 1878, on which the eagle has eight tail feathers instead of seven; and the premium on them is only 10 cents.

Some of the silver dollars coined earlier than that bear a premium; but there are practically none in circulation.

Now, let us repeat: Only the 8-feathered dollar of 1878 there is no silver dollar coined since 1878 of any year up to now, or of any particular mint, which bears any premium whatever.

Nobody is offering a trip to the world's fair for a silver dollar of any year whatever. This story, which greenhorns swallow—hook, bait, sinker and line—originated in a joke. It is played in different ways, and the year mentioned may be any year whatever. The joker says to the gullible greenhorn:

"Do you know you can get a trip to the world's fair for eighteen hundred and ninety silver dollar?" (He does not say "dollars," but "dollar," in order to play the sucker.)

The latter bites, and goes through his pockets (that is, if a gold brick man, or some other swindler has already got his money) to see if he has a silver dollar dated 1890—or whatever other number may be mentioned.

Then the joker tells him that $1,890 will pay all his expenses to the world's fair, including railroad fare, etc.

And finally it dawns on the chump that "1,890 dollars" does not mean a dollar coined in 1890.

The Suez Canal.

Who built the Suez canal and when? Also its width and depth? Who controls said canal?—Reader, Winchester, Ill.

The Suez canal was projected by Ferdinand de Lesseps, a noted French engineer. It was begun in 1859 and completed in 1869. The town at the Mediterranean end is Port Said; that at the Red Sea end is Suez. The total length is 100 miles. It is 20 feet deep and is now being dredged deeper. It is in some parts 144 feet wide, in others 312 feet. The canal crosses Lake Menzaleh, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, 28 miles long. Lake Ballah, Lake Timsah, 5 miles long, and the Bitter Lakes, 23 miles long. At intervals of five or six miles side-basins are provided to allow vessels to pass. It is lighted from end to end by electric lights. Being at sea-level, and without tides, it has no locks.

The original cost was $95,000,000, and for the canal in its present form slightly in excess of $100,000,000. The number of vessels passing through the canal in 1870 was 486, with a gross tonnage of 645,915 tons; in 1875, 1,494 vessels, gross tonnage, 2,340,-765 tons; in 1880, 2,026 vessels, gross tonnage, 4,344,515 tons; in 1890, 3,389 vessels, gross tonnage, 9,749,129 tons; in 1895, 3,464 vessels, gross tonnage, 11,833,637 tons; and in 1900 3,441 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 13,699,237 tons. The revenue of the canal is apparently large in proportion to its cost. The Statesman's Year Book for 1901 giving the net profits of 1899 at 54,153,660 francs, and the total amount distributed among the shareholders 51,553,025 francs, or about 10 per cent of the estimated cost of $100,000,000. The length of time occupied in passing through the canal averages about 18 hours. The canal belongs to a company, there being 500,000 shares. In 1875, Lord Beaconsfield purchased the 176,602 shares owned by the Khedive of Egypt for the British government, which still owns them.

"Weather Houses."

Please explain the mechanical principles that operate the small "weather houses" or barometers, the exterior of which represents a house with peasant figures that appear in the small doors and are said to foretell changes in the weather by appearing and disappearing. Are they reliable?—D. J. C., Fulton, Mich.

No, they are not particularly reliable, nor expected to be. They are simply a scientific toy. They are not barometers at all, but hygrometers. Hemp and cotton thread, cord or rope, hairs, etc., absorb moisture from the air when it is loaded with dampness. This causes the cord or rope to swell in diameter, and hence to shorten in length. Such a cord is wound around the upright shaft carrying the two little figures, the other end being fastened to the house. When the air is dry, the cord or thread is long enough to allow the lady to be out of the one door. When the air becomes moist, the cord shortens, and pulls the man out, the lady of course retreating in-doors. The word hygrometer means "moisture-measurer."

The Vesuvius.

Will you kindly inform me through your paper, the manner in which the United States obtained the warship Vesuvius?—C. M. M., Olympia, Wash.

The dynamite boat, the Vesuvius, was built by the United States government as an experiment, her keel being laid in 1887. She is 929 tons displacement, and capable of making 21 knots an hour. She has three 15-inch dynamite guns, fired by compressed air, and also carries three 5-pounder rapid-fire guns. The experiments with her in the Spanish war showed her to be of little use.

Columbian University.

The Blade of January 21 had this statement: "The senate bill authorizing the trustees of Columbian university to change its name was passed." Please give a full history of the university, and for what purpose was it founded?—Y., Blithedale, N. C.

It is just like any other college or university—an educational institution. It was founded in 1821, is located at Washington, D. C.; it is in control of the Baptist church; it has 165 instructors and 1,298 students; its library has 12,000 volumes; there are 3,000 of its alumni living.

Did you imagine that because a bill is in Congress allowing the trustees to change its name, that it is a government institution? It is not. You must remember that the District of Columbia is not a part of any state, but is under the direct control of congress. Hence, congress has to pass laws for the District such as a state legislature does for a state. What are ordinances of the city council in other cities, have to be laws enacted by congress for Washington city. If a college in your state wished to change its name the legislature would have to pass an enabling act. That is what the bill before congress is for.

Sighting Naval Guns.

If the captain of a Japanese ship on the water wanted to attack a Russian vessel, by what means or how would he know the distance the vessels were apart? Is it all guess work, or can he know of a certainty?—G. W. J., Enfield Centre, N. H.

The range is obtained by a mathematical instrument called a range-finder. Formerly it was simply judged by the eye. Now it is gotten pretty closely by this instrument.

Mixed Schools in Ohio.

"Do white and colored children attend the same school in the state of Ohio? If so, is the law compulsory?—M. C. B., Moundsville, W. Va.

The law in Ohio permits boards of education to have separate schools for colored children. In many places the children go to the white schools, on account of the expense of separate schools. Here in Toledo the colored children attend the white schools, and colored boys and girls have graduated with honor from the High school. The practice does not lead to that silly bugbear among your people of "social equality." The negroes have their own social classes, among people of their own color, and neither seek nor desire social recognition by the whites—nor do the latter.

Religions of Japan and Russia.

What is the prevailing religion of the nations now fighting in the far East?—J. C. F., LeRoy, Pa.

There are three religions among the Japanese—Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism. Shinto was the religion of primitive Japan, and it has the largest following today. The word shinto means "the way." It is a combination of nature-worship and ancestor worship. The gods are very numerous, but the most of them are unknown beyond the immediate vicinity of their temples. Shinto has no idols. Worship is directed to the powers of nature, personified as gods, and to the spirits of ancestors, who are supposed to be capable of giving direct and material help. It was the original religion of Japan. Buddism was introduced from Corea in A. D., 534, and Confucianism had few followers until in the seventeenth century.

The religion of all Russians is the Greek Catholic. It is similar to the Roman Catholic church in dogma, but differs on several important points of doctrine. So far as the masses of the Russian people are concerned, it is not one whit better than the Japanese religions; for, like the latter, the Russians hold that performing certain duties, prescribed by the church, insure salvation; and the daily conduct of the Russian masses is really on a lower moral plane than that of the Japanese people.

"Like" and "Love."

Will you please explain the difference between "like" and "love"? If the following sentence is correct, explain why: "I love to sit in the shade of the tree."—E. R. H., Hanser, Md.

The verb "like" means, in that sense, to regard with favor; to be pleased with; to take pleasure in. The verb "love" means to regard with a strong feeling of affection. Hence, in the sentence you give, "love" is incorrectly used. It should be "like." The word "love" is very much misused by ignorant people. To love means a much stronger degree of feeling than to like.

Why We Cannot Answer.

The questions of the following persons we can not reply to, for various reasons, chiefly lack of authoritative information on the points inquired about: F. D. L., Brandin, Fla.; W. J. S., Cochranton, Pa.; S. L., Moyerville, Pa.; S. M. H., Grahamtine, Pa.; E. C. G., Aska, Ga.

Curiosity, Roanoke, Va.:—If you will kindly read the rules printed at the head of this department every week, you will see no questions of law are answered. We, of course, have so intimate a knowledge of the laws of Virginia as to be able to answer your question? Ask a justice of the peace or a lawyer.

Miscellaneous.

O. P. W., Swaim, N. C.: February 2.

C. and L., Cygnet, O.: The "June frost" in Ohio was in 1859.

M. A. W., Beggs, Ind. Ter.:—There is no one here deals in it, hence we have no means of answering.

H. L. A., Lyndon, Ill.:—Water begins to freeze at the surface, usually because that is the coldest portion.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.:—Washington was a member of Alexandria, Va., lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

M. J. R., Cavalier, N. D.:—You must apply to Mr. Carnegie himself. We do not know what conditions he makes.

C. J. R., Ratchford, O.:—There is a large number of islands in the Ohio, but no list of them has ever been compiled.

O. D. S., Watertown, N. Y.:—We cannot tell, nor do we know of any book on the subject. Why not ask a dealer in them?

D. K., Morning Sun, Iowa:—We have noted the phenomenon, but were never able to find any explanation of the cause.

J. H. R., Luvay, Va.:—There are a lot of buzzards sailing around the country with bells on. We can't tell one from another.

S. M. R., North Clarendon, Pa.: The rings passed through the audience by a magician are not the ones he uses in his tricks. It is a mere bit of sleight of hand.

W. G. D., Hemlock, Mich.: The book to which you refer, "The Prince of the House of David," is not true. It is a religious novel. Our answer was absolutely correct.

J. S., Brockport, N. Y.:—We have no means of telling how long you have been a subscriber, that is, farther back than one year, and do not find your name on the list now.

R. T., Eheart, Va.:—As near as we can make out, you want a copy of the new constitution of Virginia. We have never seen it. Why not write to the secretary of state at Richmond?

C. A. R., Belknap, Pa.: You don't say where you want to be a guard. If at the World's fair, go there and apply in person. Men are not employed by letter. Don't ask such questions.

J. S., North Salem, O.: From San Francisco to Yokohama is 4,536 miles; San Francisco to Honolulu, Hawaii, 2,089 miles; Honolulu to Manila, 4,700 miles, making 6,787 from San Francisco to Manila.

N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind.:—Some states have laws which limit the liability of stockholders in a corporation, and they require companies organized under that law to use the word "limited" after the name.

J. O. Vandalia, Mich.: There were hundreds of different tokens issued during the civil war by private parties, which were used as cents. Finally congress prohibited their use. Yours is one of them. It is not a coin.

M., Virgin, Ind.:—The government has no bonds to sell. They are all in the hands of private holders. You will have to buy them on the market. The nearest national bank will buy them for you, and give you all information.

W. H. F., Dupont, O.: The state officers of Ohio are: Governor, Myron T. Herrick; lieutenant governor, W. G. Harding; secretary of state, L. C. Laylin; treasurer, W. S. McKinnon; auditor, W. S. Guilbert; school commissioner, E. A. Jones; attorney general, Wade H. Ellis.

D. M. C., Corry, Pa.: We have the Encyclopedia Britannica in our library and Josephus as well. We did not quote either, because it was not necessary in answering the question. We stated the exact facts. What more was needed, do you think? Remember, space is limited in the bureau.

J. S., Johnsburg, N. Y.:—Letters, etc., to be deposited in the mail should be put in your mail-box, with a signal showing the carrier that there is mail there for him to take. If he does not take it, report the facts to the department at Washington. He must register letters, sell stamps, and of course must read and write. The boxes must be of steel. Why not ask these questions of the inspector on your route?

Deafness Can Be Cured.

I Have Made the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises and I Give the Secret Free.

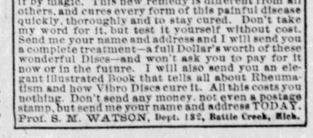
With This Wonderful Mysterious Power I Have Made People Deaf for Years Hear the Tick of a Watch in a Few Minutes.

Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case and I Send You the Secret by Return Mail Absolutely Free.

After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces, I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I am enabled by this same

I Have Demonstrated That Deafness Can Be Cured.—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

mysterious knowledge and power to give to every unfortunate and suffering person perfect hearing again; and I say to those who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatus, salves, air pumps, washes, douches, and the list of innumerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements, I can and will cure you and cure you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free, and you pay for it only after you are thoroughly convinced that it will cure you, as it has thousands of others. It makes no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have been deaf, nor what caused your deafness, this new treatment will restore your hearing quickly and permanently. No matter how many remedies have failed you—no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless this new magic method of treatment will cure you. I prove this to you before you pay a cent for it. Write today and I will send you full information absolutely free by return mail. Address Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 717 Auditorium Building, Peoria, Ill. Remember, send no money—simply your name and address. You will receive an immediate answer and full information by return mail.



Rheumatism

Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They are applied externally and draw out the Rheumatic poison as if by magic. This new remedy is different from all others, and cures every form of this painful disease quickly, thoroughly and to stay cured. Don't take my word for it, but test it yourself without cost. Send me your name and address and I will send you a complete treatment—a full Dollar's worth of these wonderful Discs—and won't ask you to pay for it now or in the future. I will also send you an elegant illustrated Book that tells all about Rheumatism and how Vibro Discs cure it. All this costs you nothing. Don't send any money, not even a postage stamp, but send me your name and address TODAY. Prof. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 125, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Medicine that has Cured the Ills of a Million Women is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

STERILITY

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?

How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution!

Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers. The medicine that instantly asserts its curative powers in the ills of women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Read these Two Remarkable Cures.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarrages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well.

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it. Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years, and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, which is the pride and joy of our household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness your Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely your friend, MRS. MAE P. WHARRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis." Sec. Northshore Oratorical Society.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

WIRE $1.40 PER 100 LBS.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE put up 100 lbs. to a bale, gauges from 19 to 14 inclusive. Lengths running up to 250 ft. Per 100 lbs. $1.40. Fence Staples, all sizes, per 100 lbs. $2.00. Wire Nails, assorted in a keg, per 100 lbs. $1.70. Barbed Wire, per 100 lbs. $2.40. Poultry Netting, Field Fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for free catalogue No. 297, on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs and Receivers sales CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron St., Chicago.

INNS VERY ANCIENT.

Taverns That Have Entertained for a Thousand Years.

Somehow one always hears with regret that one of England's famous old moss grown, ivy clad inns is about to be demolished, says the London Mail. The Old King of Prussia hostelry is the latest to pass into the housebreakers' hands. This old inn is in Finchley, and from first to last the place was built, until the present day, the license has been in the keeping of one family—perhaps a record in the licensing annals of England.

The Old King of Prussia is a picturesque hair timbered house, and many a noted highwayman has partaken of its hospitality. The grandfather of the present proprietor was quite a noted character, having vanquished several notorious highwaymen on Finchley common. It is on record that the once had an encounter with Dick Turpin.

Round and about London and its ever extending suburbs there may still be seen inns and taverns of great age and interesting associations.

The Angic inn, highgate hill, dates back to the time of the reformation. Originally it was called the Salutation inn. It is built entirely of wood.

Another famous inn is the Bald-Faced Stag at Edgware. Nobody knows when it was originally built, and it would seem as though each successive proprietor has endeavored to place his mark on its architectural aspect, for many parts of it have evidently at different times been rebuilt. In the stables, it is alleged Dick Turpin had the fleetest steed in the county, so as to make his pursuers imagine he had gone in an opposite direction.

Among the very oldest of suburban London inns are the Plough at Kingsbury Green and the King James and Tinker inn at Enfield. The first is said to be 80 years old, and the latter was reputed to have been first built as an inn and under another name 992 years ago.

The present name is derived from an encounter which King James I is said to have had with a tinker at the door of the inn. The tinker's conversation so pleased the king that he made the mender of kettles "a knight with £500 a year," the records of Enfield inform us.

DEMONIAC CARROT.

Among the many freaks that Nature produces in the vegetable kingdom none are more peculiar than the different shapes assumed by the carrot. The one illustrated herewith was grown in New Jersey. The rest of the carrots packed

in the same barrel, and no doubt grown in the same patch, were normal. Nature having exercised all its ingenuity to fasion this one as near like Mephisto as possible. There are fourteen shoots, and the vegetable measures seven inches in circumference.

THE MODERN FRENCH NOVEL

The novel has altered so much in methods and aspect, has become so fluid, complex and elusive, that one scarcely ventures tentatively to define it today, lest tomorrow its own caprice transform it, like another Proteus, into some new creature. Let us say only that it takes supple and airy shape from the thought of each writer. We see poets, historians and philosophers, men of superior talent and even of genius, turning novelist in order to give body and soul to the ideas that are in them, with the purpose of setting these ideas in active opposition to the principles against which they wage war, and of interesting us—under cover of some tragedy of the emotions—in a strife where the end they really have in view is the triumph of their own ideal. So multifarious are the facts and opinions to which they shelter that the modern novel, or, rather, the novel of yesterday, has become, as it were, the journal of its era; and in a somewhat trivial way, it thus presents a certain resemblance to those productions which we in France call "Revues," in which are marshalled side by side, set to little tripping couplets, political and moral, the most recent sensational event, the latest "wheeze," the weighty personages of the day, and the fashionable figures of society, immersed pellmell in an amusing and instructive jumble. The purely descriptive novel, the psychological novel and the drama based upon sentiment have no chance of the success that attends the novel or play dealing with a problem. Whether the problem be one of philosophy in general, or of a moral or religious nature, signifies little; it will furnish a reply to some definite question, and will therefore satisfy the curiosity, the soul's need (if I may say so), of a whole class of readers.—Le Comte de Segur, In The Fortnightly.

Defined.

"Dad," said little Reginald, "what is a bucke shop?"

"A bucket shop, my son," said the father feelingly, "a bucket shop is a modern cooperage establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the bunghole."—Town Topics.

The Sunday School

A KING BEHEADED BY A COWARD

The International Sunday-School Lesson for March 13 Is: "Death of John the Baptist," Matt. 14:1-12.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

This is a story of one man's manliness thrown into strong relief by another man's unmanliness. That one was a penniless ascetic from the wilderness and the other a king on a throne but makes the contrast all the greater. One we find to be a king in character, and the other a coward and weakling. It is the old, familiar story of brave John the Baptist's beheading by voluptuous Herod, moved thereto by a woman's vindictiveness and his own peurility.

This is labelled a temperance lesson, and it is more truly so than many which deal directly and wholly with the drink question. The lesson is one in self-control. It is a story of essential kingliness of character. The incident appeals to all ages and classes. If it is not taught so as to show the folly and futility and deep sin of the weak self-indulgence, then it is not well taught. Let no reader or teacher make the mistake of wandering off into the maze of Herods with their relationships and offices. The important facts of the case are all in the text.

Heads and Crowns.

Real crowns, which are at the mercy of no cabinet or revolutionary, are in the Bible world. Herod wore the outward symbol of kingliness which Caesar bestowed. John the Baptist wore the crown of character which is the universal mark of strong, clean, self-contained manliness. He who knows not fear. Herod, in his weakness, cut off the head of the bigger man, who was for the moment in his power—and it is one of the anomalies of life that the little man so often finds his chance at the throne—but by that deed he cast away his crown and trampled it in the dust. For only kingly men are kings. Herod himself paid tribute to John's royal soul. He felt that his own chains and prison and his executioner's sword could not master this free spirit who knew not the fear of man. John's reputation outlived him, and it was a vindication of his character that when Herod heard Jesus, he thought that the latter was John come to life again. Thus the strength of the prophet's name rallied to the support of the One who came after. John dead was a terror to Herod living. Even his memory was mighty.

A Preacher Who Hit Hard.

John would be called impolitic in these days. He was not contented to confine himself to harmless abstractions. He thought that all of life was within the range of a prophet's duty. Wherever he found evil he spoke it. The fact that the offender was a king appeared to him to be a reason for striking the stronger blow. John was not a popular "orator." His chances for being made court preacher were the remotest. When he talked to the soldiers he was doing their work well; he was on ground sure to win the applause of the palace. But lo, the scandal that arose when, regardless of sensation or policy, he struck out at the shameless relation of the king with his brother's wife. John's words were as pointed as an arrow, and as scorching as white hot iron. He was a free man because he sought nothing for himself.

A Soft Living King.

The sins of Herod were not sins of ignorance. He knew better than he did. His character was of that type, which knowing the best persists in practicing the worst. Had he been blindly devoted to evil he would have executed John at once. Instead he really feared him. Even on his throne he did not sit with the poise and self-possession with which John sat in his dungeon. His head tossed more restlessly on his luxurious pillow at night than did John's on the stone floor of the Macherus prison.

With Herod, the wrong desires were in the seat of authority. He was in thrall to his senses. Although a king with enlightenment, he was a debauchee. When his birthday came around he celebrated it with a carousal. The anniversary gave him no serious thoughts of the speeding years; it was to him but an occasion for such revelry as the prodigal knew in the far country. The entertainment which he provided his guests did not differ very greatly from the conception of a "good time" held by many men twenty centuries later. The things in which a man delights when free from restraints are an unerring indication of his real character. Whatever Herod might appear to be on occasions of state, this incident reveals him as in truth a low sensualist.

A Foolish Speech.

"When wine's in, wit's out," runs the proverb. A man was once cured of the drink habit, it is said, by having a stenographer take down his words when he was intoxicated for his perusal when he was sober. It is a sad spectacle, this one of a man with the reins off his reason. A sot in the gutter is not so pitiable a creature as the man of brains and culture, babbling foolishness when in his cups.

The dancing of the daughter of his paramour so pleased the maudlin passion of Herod that, with the extravagance of the drunken, he promised to bestow upon her any reward she should desire. It was the speech of a fool and not of a king, putting his crown in pawn to a dancing girl's whim. But as many another man has found to his bitter undoing, the words spoken in haste or in anger and the fumes of wine, must be paid for on the inevitable morrow. There is no need to sermonize over Herod's wine cups or his loose tongue. The world needs not preaching on these two great evils—and which is the greater who shall say?—it needs only stronger purposes.

A Woman's Hate.

Herod might forgive John, but not Herodias. His words rankled deep in her wicked breast. She had all of a bad woman's vindictiveness, and woe betide an enemy whom she might possess power to harm. Revenge is one of the passions which might have come straight from the pit. It is unlovely in itself and it makes unlovely whatever it touches. It blots out the sunlight and blights the whole world of beauty. A man's most malignant enemy could wish for him no worse fate than that he might hate even as he is hated.

The passion of revenge will stop at nothing. Herodias had not hesitated to lend her own daughter's innocency, which she should have guarded at all costs, to her debased revenge. Nor did she balk even at the grisly spectacle of John the Baptist's head upon a platter, the boon which she had bidden her daughter crave from her drunken consort.

When Consistency Is Not a Jewel.

That code of honor which makes possible the duel, prevailed at Herod's palace. The shocking request of Salome sobered him somewhat; he perceived at once its enormity and shrank from lending himself to the murder of a man who, in his sober hours, he knew to be only noble and of God. Yet, because of his rash promise, he felt that he must commit this great folly. Herod was as zealous for his "face" as any Chinaman. As many a man allows himself to be swept into bankruptcy by the same pride of "keeping up appearances," Herod went to his foolish deed because he was not manly or brave enough to own himself mistaken. Next to the wisdom of abstaining from an evil course, is the wisdom of forsaking it, when once it is entered upon.

Herod's soul was small and his spirit craven, so he gave the fateful order for the destruction of John the Baptist, thus by his infamy securing an immortality which links his name forever with that of the beheaded prophet.

Friendship Which Stands Tests.

The friends a man makes tell all about him that we care to know. Herod had many flatterers and distinguished guests to share his sumptuous birthday revels, but would he have a single one to care for his corpse had disaster suddenly overtaken his star? And where were Phebe still? Probably she would have been neither Herodias nor Salome who could be counted upon for the friendly last offices. John, on the other hand, had friends whom adversity only strengthened. Even those to him who could not alleviate his misery, stood by him even at the risk of incurring the enmity of the great. Their friendship persisted to the end; whatever friendship could do they did. Even after John's death they proved the efficacy of his friendship and teaching by linking their lives to the fortunes of the Master whom John approved. They went and told

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 168,000

THE BLADE'S CANVASS OF PREFERENCES

Elsewhere on this page we give the result of the canvass of the Republican voters of the United States as to their preferences for the Presidential nomination this year. We are not surprised at the general result—the tremendous demand that Mr. Roosevelt shall be the nominee; but there are one or two things revealed by the thousands of friends who expressed their opinions, which are certainly noteworthy.

One is, the prevalent feeling that work is going on to head off the Roosevelt boom, if possible, in the convention, and nominate some one else; and the late Senator Hanna was generally supposed to be the man selected by them. Let us say here, that Senator Hanna was not, and would not have been, a candidate for the nomination. Yet it is certain that the effort was making to nominate him in spite of himself. His death has put an end to this scheme; and there is no other person around whom the disaffected minority can rally with any hope of success. The attempt is abandoned. Roosevelt will have no opposition in the convention. He will be nominated by acclamation.

Another thing, which surprised us, in these letters was the fact that thousands of voters in the Middle West expressed their determination to support the Democratic candidate if the Chicago convention names any one but Roosevelt. This was the natural outcome of the belief that Roosevelt could be defeated only by a conspiracy. The idea was, to teach the politicians that the rank and file will not be turned down with inpunity, and become the mere servants of machine managers.

The third and last surprise—and it is also a delight—is to find that, all over the West, Democratic voters wish Roosevelt's nomination, and declare they will support him at the polls. It seems that Mr. Bryan is to be taught the lesson this year that he must step down for his position of self-appointed dictator of the Democratic platform and candidate, or the party will go into a hopeless minority.

The Blade wishes to thank its thousands of friends who responded so cheerfully and with such alacrity to its request. The number of votes far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and we believe the totals will be most satisfactory to the great majority of those who lent their aid in the collection of individual preferences.

ATTACK ON VLADIVOSTOK.

The most remarkable feature of the news of conflict in the Far East is the astonishing success of the Japanese in keeping their movements from the knowledge of the outside world. This is not done in a spirit of churlishness. The Tokio government, same time ago, announced its policy of complete silence, both as regards the Japanese people and the rest of the world; and the reason was frankly given—that authentic news published in any quarter of the globe announcing Japanese movements would be cabled at once to Russian headquarters, and might prove of disadvantage to Japan herself.

A few days ago, the Japanese fleet in front of Port Arthur steamed away. The Russian vessels in the harbor stayed there, however. Thoroughly cowed, their commanders were not going to be caught napping. If they started out to attack a Japanese port, or to interfere with the line of transports busily engaged in carrying Japanese troops and supplies across from Japan to Corea, they might anticipate a fight on the open sea, where the forts would be no protection; and this they were afraid to risk. So they remained in harbor, under the aegis of the Port Arthur fortifications.

The Japanese fleet, or a portion of it, apparently went to a Japanese port, and filled its bunkers with coal and its magazines with ammunition. A part of the fleet then sailed for Vladivostok, and shelled that place on Sunday afternoon for an hour. All the accounts at hand so far are from Russian sources. They report no material damage, owing to the fact that most of the lyddite shells failed to explode.

Meantime, what has become of the four Russian cruisers which wintered at Vladivostok, and which were reported to have put to sea no March 2? Had they met the Japanese fleet, a victory for the latter would have been certain, because of superiority in vessels and guns. As there is no news of this sort, it is certain that no encounter happened; for a Japanese victory would have been allowed to pass the strict censorship, first for its effect on the Japanese people, and second, for its influence on the world. The whereabouts of those four cruisers is so far a mystery.

Meanwhile, one can only conjecture where the remaining portion of Admiral Togo's Japanese fleet may be. It seems a fair surmise that it is somewhere in the vicinity of the Liao Tung peninsula. It is difficult to believe that Japan will not make another determined effort to reduce Port Arthur. It is altogether likely that we shall hear, within a short time, of a flank movement to cut railway communication with Port Arthur, and then another smashing attack on that city. It would seem to be bad strategy to leave the Russian fleet there—a potential menace—even though its commanders are too cowardly to come out from under the protection of the forts.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR.

March 1, the two houses of the Ohio General Assembly met in joint session, canvassed the votes cast yesterday for United States Senator, and declared General Charles Dick elected for both the short and the long terms. His term of service, therefore, will not expire until March 4, 1911.

Gen. Dick, like his predecessor, Mr. Hanna, like Senator Foraker, Governor Herrick, and like very many other sons of Ohio whose names are written large on the scroll of fame, was a poor boy, and has risen by his own native worth, plus great energy and plenty of hard work. Born in Akron in 1858, he received a common school education, and started out in life at fourteen. He was clerk in a store, then book-keeper and teller in a bank, and later a grain buyer. He served two terms as auditor of Summit county, studied law, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar.

Always a Republican, he took a strong interest in politics, and was an active worker in his own county. From 1892 to 1894 he was chairman of the state executive committee, and in the famous Presidential campaign of 1896 he was closely associated with Senator Hanna in the canvass for McKinley's nomination, and later was in charge of the western headquarters of the Republican national committee at Chicago, his especial work being the mighty campaign of education by which the fallacies and absurdities of the free silver propaganda were demonstrated to the voters of the West. Following this, he was chosen secretary of the national committee, which position he held until 1900.

He was for years associated with the Ohio National Guard as major and lieutenant colonel of the 8th regiment. When the Spanish war broke out he was promoted to the colonelcy, and with his regiment participated in the Porto Rico campaign. He was elected Representative in Congress in 1898, and has served continuously in the House since. As chairman of the committee on militia, he was the author of the new militia law, which makes the National Guard practically the first reserve of the regular army, and whose usefulness will be apparent if the nation is ever engaged in war.

On the death of Senator Hanna, there was a general recognition of the fact that Gen. Dick was the man for the place. Without preferring a single request, the majority of the Republicans in the Ohio General Assembly spontaneously assured him of their intention to support him. There was not a dissenting Republican in the legislature, and hardly one in the state. Gen. Dick reaped the reward of a career of honest, faithful work in this tribute from his fellow Republicans of Ohio. He deserved the promotion. Long live the junior Senator!

RUSSIA'S RAGE AND HUMILIATION

The status of affairs in the Far East is certainly anything but satisfactory to Russia. The proof of this proposition is found in the growling and howling of the government at St. Petersburg. The foreign office is spending its time in sending out circular notes to the other governments of the world in which it endeavors to prove that Japan violated the law of nations in beginning its attacks on Port Arthur and Chemulpo before war had been officially declared. Meantime the Russian official press, inspired by the government, is filled with virulent attacks on Great Britain and the United States, because of the evident sympathy of press and people with little Japan.

The conduct of Russia in charging Japan with unfairness in beginning the conflict, comes with exceedingly bad grace from a government whose policy in the Far East has been one of deliberate violation of treaty pledges, plus all kinds of falsehood and tergiversation. At the end of the war between Japan and China in 1895, Russia prevented Japan from retaining Port Arthur, on the plea that it violated the integrity of China, and then calmly gobbled it herself. She pledged herself at the time the allies intervened in the Boxer uprising, to maintain the territorial integrity of China, and then proceeded to appropriate Manchuria. A country which systematically violates treaty pledges when it suits her presents an absurd spectacle when she protests against an alleged violation of the law of nations. Besides, the thing complained of is purely technical. No nation's rights were injured, except that of Russia; and the present war will settle that matter definitely one way or the other.

The real cause of this Russian rage is that Japan took time by the forelock, and put herself in control of the sea in the Far East. The Russians made the mistake of underrating their foe. Apparently they thought the Japanese were like the Coreans and the Chinese. They were undeceived, and that so quickly and in a manner most humiliating to Russian pride. The fact that the people of England and America sympathize with Japan is another humiliation. It is impossible for a Russian official to understand that these are free countries, in which freedom of speech and of the press are scrupulously observed.

The humiliation and rage of the Russian government and officials at meeting such a decisive check at the start from Japan, is unbounded. The effort is now making to have it appear that Russia is not opposed to Japan alone, but that England is standing behind the Japanese, and probably the United States. One of the St. Petersburg papers says:

> There is not one Russian of any age or condition who does not grasp the fact that we have not to do with the Japanese, who are unworthy of Russian blood or Russian hatred, but we have to deal with England. All the hatred, all the force of Russian spirit thirsting for blood is directed against England. Clamoring for revenge the people are crying: "We are giving millions for war against the Japanese, but we will give milliards for a war against England if the czar will only say the word."

THE TOBACCO EVIL.

The death of Noah Raby, at Piscataway, N. J., is another illustration of the evils of the tobacco habit. Noah was half Indian and half English and learned to smoke at the age of four, taking his first whiffs of the deadly nicotine from his mother's pipe. Later in life he added the disgusting habit of chewing the weed, and continued in both vices to the hour of his death. Poor Noah! He died at the early age of 133, but had he spurned the weed, he might have outlived Methuselah, and sent his name ringing down the corridors of time.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES

The Blade's Canvass of Every State Shows Overwhelming Roosevelt Sentiment.

DEMOCRATS WILL VOTE FOR HIM

And Thousands of Republicans Would Support the Democratic Ticket if Roosevelt Were Turned Down.

In the issue of January 21, the Toledo Weekly Blade asked its readers who are Republicans and voters, and Republican voters generally, to answer the question, "Who is your candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination?"

At that time, there was a most vigorous warfare, apparently, waged against the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt. It was said that his popularity is waning with the Republican masses; that he has shown himself "too strenuous;" that he is an unsafe man as chief executive of the nation; that the business men of the country prefer someone else as president, and that the rank and file of the party are beginning to think that perhaps it might be better to choose some other candidate.

The Weekly Blade is probably the only political newspaper in the United States that can undertake so great a task as obtaining a reliable indication of the views of the rank and file of the Republican voters of the Union. It is emphatic in its Republicanism, without any factional tendencies; its circulation of 167,000 copies per week goes into every state and territory of the Union; its readers are largely farmers, and residents in the smaller towns and cities, and as a matter of course, nearly all Republicans.

Its readers were asked to send us promptly their preference for the Republican nominee. More than one-third of the total number received were sent on postal cards, either the preference of a single reader, or of a larger number, many cards containing the names of a dozen to thirty voters, with their preferences. The remainder came by letter, being the results of canvasses by business men of their Republican customers, or a poll of the Republicans of a township or district, made by some energetic Blade reader.

Effect of Senator Hanna's Death.

Almost 90 per cent. of the total number of preferences were received prior to the lamented and unexpected death of Snator Hanna. We had previously announced that the time for the reception of preferences would close on March 1. The letters received after Mr. Hanna's demise all tell the same story—that there was an immediate cessation of all discussion of any candidate for the nomination other than Mr. Roosevelt.

The Figures.

There were sent us from the 45 states of the Union, a total of 139,475 preferences, distributed by states as follows:

	For Roosevelt.	For Hanna.	All Others.
Alabama	450	336	....
Arkansas	455	3	1
California	802	4	2
Colorado	1,542	2	....
Connecticut	48	....	....
Delaware	31	....	....
Florida	178	10	....
Georgia	959	23	4
Idaho	602	4	....
Illinois	12,010	28	14
Indiana	18,014	66	20
Iowa	11,582	8	20
Kansas	3,228	2	6
Kentucky	1,678	84	1
Louisiana	43	....	....
Maine	51	....	....
Maryland	128	....	....
Massachusetts	17	....	....
Michigan	12,870	10	1
Minnesota	2,206	....	4
Mississippi	502	1	....
Missouri	6,423	17	2
Montana	119	2	....
Nebraska	7,387	37	....
Nevada	19	....	....
New Hampshire	41	....	....
New Jersey	78	....	....
New York	2,470	20	14
North Carolina	5,996	33	6
North Dakota	212	....	....
Ohio	11,692	160	68
Oregon	1,649	5	4
Pennsylvania	7,720	16	4
Rhode Island	41	....	....
South Carolina	12	....	....
South Dakota	496	....	....
Tennessee	8,753	61	3
Texas	234	12	....
Utah	92	....	....
Vermont	252	2	....
Virginia	12,357	83	8
Washington	512	....	....
West Virginia	3,737	70	5
Wisconsin	390	....	....
Wyoming	81	....	1
Total	138,169	1,119	197

These preferences come from over 18,000 different postoffices in the United States. The number of preferences from each state is, speaking generally, in proportion to the number of Blade subscribers in that state. It will be noted that in New England, the states of the extreme South, and some of the smaller Western states, the number of votes is small. That is because the Blade's circulation is not large therein. The largest number comes from the states whose electoral vote is necessary to the election of a Republican President.

The Vote for Mr. Hanna.

It will be noted that of those who preferred Mr. Hanna, there was a considerable proportion from two or three Southern states. This is, perhaps, because of dissatisfaction with Mr. Roosevelt over the Booker T. Washington incident, though this was not expressed in a single letter. In Alabama, the letters assigned discontent at his "not recognizing Republicans in appointments to office" as the reason for preferring Mr. Hanna. It is a matter of some surprise, also, that a larger number of preferences for the latter did not come from Ohio, his own state.

Opinions Frequently Given.

In thousands of letters and postal cards, reasons for supporting Mr. Roosevelt were given, often in brief, pregnant sentences. The most frequent were of this tenor: "We like a man who has nerve to do things." "Roosevelt is a man who determines what is best for the country, and then does it." "We want him because he is not afraid to fight the trusts." "We believe he prefers the interests of the common people to those of Wall street." And very numerous were expressions of support because of his handling of the Panama canal business, and in at last forcing the canal project to a finality.

Threats of a Bolt.

One remarkable feature of the expressions of opinion in favor of Mr. Roosevelt was the determination to bolt the ticket if, by manipulation, he should be deprived of the nomination at Chicago. One list of names was of employes in a manufacturing establishment in Ohio, which said, "if Roosevelt is not nominated we will vote for the Democratic candidate." Similar expressions were most frequent from the other great Republican states of the Middle West—Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

The expressions from the Northwest were influenced by the Northern Securities decision, and the reason for demanding Roosevelt most frequently given was that he is fighting the battle of the farmers against the exactions of the railroads.

"Roosevelt Democrats."

A surprising and unlooked for feature of the letters for the Middle West, from Ohio westward to Kansas and Nebraska, is the fact that numerous Democrats not only hope for Roosevelt's nomination and election, but that many of them boldly declare that they will vote for him. Names marked "Democrat" were frequent in the lists from those states, with the statement that these men would vote for the President if nominated; and a number of individual postal cards were received from men who declared themselves "Roosevelt Democrats."

From some of the Western states, and especially from Nebraska, came statements that the Populist farmers are all flocking into the Republican camp, and are earnest and zealous in their support of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Territories.

In the above list the territories are not included. The Republicans there sent in their preferences, however. The preferences received were as follows:

	Roosevelt.
Oklahoma	70
New Mexico	17
Arizona	11
Indian Territory	14

There is not a single preference in the above coming from a city of 100,000 inhabitants or over; there are not a thousand, all told, from places over 40,000 in population. They are from the farmers, the workers in mills and shops, and the residents, in general, of rural districts and small towns. That is to say, it is an expression from the ranks, from the men who give Republican majorities; and the overwhelming popular sentiment for Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, which it shows is even greater than that for McKinley in 1896.

The "Scattering" Vote.

The preferences given in the third column of the above table are for various persons. The most of them are for Senator Foraker, Secretary Hay, Speaker Cannon, Senator Fairbanks, Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou, and others. Senator Foraker easily leads in this column, his vote being especially heavy from Ohio; and Secretary of State Hay is a good second.

A number of persons expressed their preferences also for vice president; and Senator Foraker, Hay and Fairbanks are those most numerously and generally mentioned for this place.

HOBSON VS. BANKHEAD.

Captain Hobson and Congressman Bankhead, whose job the captain covets, are treating Sixth Alabama district voters to a series of joint debates. Judged by the reports from the center of action, the captain has not yet succeeded in corking the channel, and Bankhead is still cruising in the open sea of an aggressive campaign. Hobson, however, should have one decided advantage. As an osculator he is said to be the real goods, and this accomplishment, if properly worked on the babies in the district, ought to land him a good many votes. The outcome will be watched with interest.

Every time Mr. Bryan talks hopefully of Democratic victory, some Democrat proceeds to call his attention to the records of 1896 and 1900.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO RUSSIA'S CHARGES

The Japanese government has issued a statement to the powers in reply to the charges made by Russia that Japan was guilty of international treachery in beginning hostilities before issuing a final declaration of war. In its frank method of stating the facts, this document is along the lines of American diplomacy. It tells the truth, and appeals to the sense of honor and of fair play on the part of the civilized world.

In the long period of diplomatic negotiations, it is shown that Russia evaded every effort to pin her down to a positive line of action, shuffled out of direct replies, and used every device to postpone any decisive step. Meanwhile, she was busy adding to her naval and land forces in the Far East, and busily accumulating military supplies in her depots in the region of prospective war. The secret information bureau of the Japanese government is certainly vastly effective, for the document gives details concerning all the vessels added to Russia's fleet during the period of negotiations, and of the reinforcements sent to the army, despite Russia's utmost efforts at secrecy.

It is clear that Russia was guilty of duplicity in prolonging a discussion which she knew would be without result, in order to gain time to prepare more fully for the war she had determined upon. Russia would have continued the useless bandying of diplomatic proposals and replies until she was fully ready to take the initiative. Japan knew this, and finally broke uff negotiations and began hostilities with a rush. Any other nation would have done the same thing when confronted with like conditions. Let Russia quit squealing, and punish Japan for her alleged "treachery"—if she can.

THE SMOOT CASE.

The bringing of Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, to Washington to testify in the Smoot case before the Senate committee has caused a flood of light to be thrown upon the actual situation in Utah. Mr. Smith is the head of the Mormons, the highest official of their heirarchy, and his statements must be taken as an authoritative exposition of the Mormon view.

President Smith says that no polygamous marriages have not been sanctioned by the Mormon church since his predecessor, President Woodruff, issued a manifesto against it. But Mr. Smith had no hesitancy in asserting that he and the Mormons generally look on polygamy as a part of their religion, and would marry plural wives if not prohibited by law. They prefer to believe and accept the "revelation" authorizing polygamy, which Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism, asserted he received from God, to the later "revelation" to Woodruff commanding a cessation of the practice.

Another important thing which President Smith admits is that, since the admission of Utah, he has lived with the five wives he married previous to the Woodruff manifesto, and that he has had eleven children born in that time. He admits, too, that his conduct in this is in violation of a law of the state of Utah. With a considerable show of defiance, he told the committee that the United States has no business prying into his private affairs; that his living with more than one wife is a matter solely controlled by the state of Utah; and neither he nor any of his apostles make any secret of the fact they have openly and constantly defied the state law which prohibits living with more than one wife. He intimated, although he did not actually say so, that no law officer of Utah would dare to prosecute him for living with his five wives at once.

All this has had a most damaging effect on Smoot's chances for retaining his seat. Still, it is only fair to remind the reader that this is but one side of the case; that the testimony brought forward by Smoot has not yet been heard; and that a suspension of judgment is the proper mental attitude to maintain. Still it looks now as though the authoritative exposition by the head of the Mormon church will have this effect—that hereafter both the Senate and House will exercise their prerogative, by which they are the judges of the qualifications of their own membership, to the end that no member of the Mormon church, whether polygamist or not, will be permitted to hold a seat in Congress, whether elected by Republican or Democratic votes.

The matter will be viewed, not as a matter of religion, but of morals; and the position will be taken that no man will be allowed, under the cloak of religious belief, to violate the code of twentieth-century morality by adducing the example, four thousand years old, of Abraham and his contemporaries. Freedom of religious opinion is one thing; freedom of licentious indulgence under the cloak of a pretended "revelation" is quite another, and will not be permitted.

BABCOCK OF WISCONSIN ON TARIFF REVISION

In his speech to the Republican convention of the Third Wisconsin district which renominated him for congress, Representative Babcock, for many years chairman of the Republican national congressional committee, said:

> I am a firm believer in the principle of protection. It is now the policy of almost all great nations and the strongest tribute to its efficiency as a factor for prosperity is the struggle which is now proceeding in Great Britain, the leader of free trade among nations, for a change of policy there from free trade to protection.
>
> I am not, however, a worshiper of schedules. Trade conditions change. What is a fair tariff schedule one year may be an unfair tariff schedule in three years. I believe in adhering to the principle of protection, but in adapting the principle from time to time, when the public interest demands it, to changed trade conditions.

In this succinct language, Congressman Babcock expresses the conviction of four-fifths of the American people on the tariff question. The Dingley bill was as good a measure as could have been passed at the time it was enacted, but it needs a good deal of revision today to make its operations perfect. That this is not the opportune time to open a discussion on the tariff, is self-evident. There can be no such discussion without a disturbance of trade conditions. Nor can we pass through a presidential election without a stagnation of business to a greater or less degree. No good could therefore be accomplished by an attempt to make an immediate revision of schedules. Time enough after the election of President Roosevelt, and then the people can rest assured that a Republican congress will make such changes as conditions warrant, and as will be for the best interests of the whole country.

National Irrigation Project

Two and a Quarter Millions to Build Dam and Canals on the Shoshone River.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The wild and wonderful topography of Northwestern Wyoming is to be the scene of great engineering activity. A recent action of the Irrigation Reclamation Service in setting aside two and a quarter million dollars for the construction of a huge dam and irrigation works on the Shoshone river in Wyoming, lends interest to some little known investigations which have been made in this uninhabited wilderness.

The Shoshone project has great possibilities and when completely worked out will probably irrigate fully 500,000 acres of waste lands, parched, but holding in their dry embrace enduring fertility.

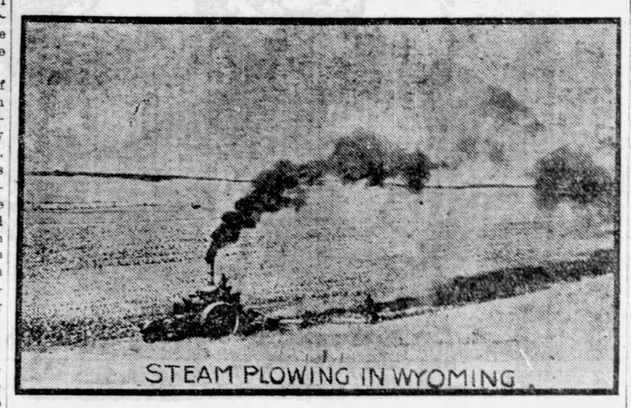
Rising near the boundary of the Yellowstone National Park in Northwestern Wyoming, that nature's wonderland, the Shoshone river, flowing eastward, rushes into a canyon cut down through solid granite. The flow of the Shoshone, named by the Indians "Stinking Water," because of its sulphurous origin among the Yellowstone springs, is highly variable, in time of flood 8,000 or 10,000 cubic feet per second, and again as low as 250 feet. The possibilities of this project, therefore, lie in the storage of the floods. Joining the walls of this granite canyon, the government will build a cement and stone dam, as immovable as the everlasting rocks themselves, and rising 170 feet above the river level, forming a great lake covering 3,300 acres and with a storage capacity of 7,000,000,000 cubic feet. The canyon at the dam site is but 75 feet wide at the river level, and at the curb of the proposed dam 140 feet wide, thus forming an acute inverted tringle with the point disappearing into the river. The stored snow water will be led from the reservoir onto the agricultural lands through a system of tunnels and canals about four miles in length.

The immediate reclamation to result from the first work of the government on this river will be about 90,000 acres in Wyoming, but as stated, the ultimate utilization of all the flood waters of this shed will irrigate an estimated half million acres.

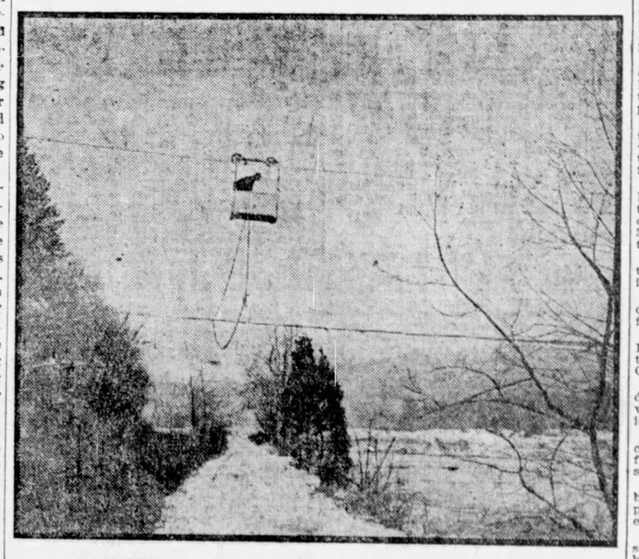
The Shoshone dam canal will develop some 5,000 horse power and an additional 4,000 will be generated from Eagle Nest creek, whose waters will also be utilized. This power can be used, under the reclamation act, for pumping other water for irrigation, the same as is to be done with power developed from the Salt River valley dam which will pump up water for an additional 20,000 acres besides the land irrigated from the river.

A gratifying fact is that there are no legal complications involved in the right of the government to use the Shoshone river water. The engineering problems are the only ones to be encountered. All the land belongs to the government, and has already been reserved from all speculative entry. It cannot now be filed under the desert land law, the timber and stone law, or by utilizing the commutation clause of the homestead law. It can only be taken up under the original homestead law, requiring five years' actual residence and improvement.

This project is believed to stand alone among those investigated thus far by the government under the national irrigation act. In every other case, more or less of the lands to be irrigated are found to be taken up under some of our various loose and speculative land laws, and often with the evident idea on the part of the entryman that just some such improvement is to be undertaken by the government. The effect of this, then, is that when the government puts the water upon its land, greatly increasing its value, the speculator who has obtained title is in a position to take a large profit from the real settler who should have had the first show.



STEAM PLOWING IN WYOMING



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MEASURING STREAM FLOW.

WHO'S WHO IN THE FAR EAST

ALEXEIEFF, Admiral. Russian Viceroy of the Far East, Commanding both the Army and the Navy in the Far East.
ALEXIS ALEXANDROVITCH, Grand Duke. Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy. He is said to share the pacific sentiments of the Tsar.
ALLEN, Mr. H. N. United States Minister at Seoul.
AITAMANOFF, Major-General. Commanding the Rifle Brigade at Port Arthur.
AVELLAN, Admiral. Russian Minister of Marine.
BENCKENDORFF, Count. Russian Ambassador in London. Succeeded M. de Staal in 1902.
BESOBRAZOFF, M. Russian Secretary of State, and one of the leaders of the war party.
BRIDGE, Admiral Sir Cyprian. The British Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.
BROWN, Mr. J. McLeavy. Administrator of the Corean Customs Service.
CASSINI, Count. Russian Ambassador to Washington.
CHUNCHUSES, or Hunghutze. "The Redbeards," Manchurian bandits who, encouraged, it is said, by China, are harrassing the Russians in Manchuria. They gave the Japanese much trouble at the time of the China-Japanese War.
CONGER, Mr. United States Minister at Peking.
DUBAIL, M. French Minister at Pekin.
ELDER STATESMEN. The Council composed of Marquis Ito and four more of the old reformers, who virtually govern Japan.
EVANS, Rear-Admiral. Commanding the American Squadron in Chinese waters.
GENRO. The name given to the Council of Elder Statesmen in Japan.
GONSUKE, Hayashi. Japanese Minister in Seoul.
GRODEKOFF, General. Governor of Eastern Siberia, with headquarters at Khabaroff.
HATTWIG, M. Chief of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office.
HAYASHI, Viscount. Japanese Minister in London.
HSU-TAI-SHIN. Chinese Minister in Seoul.
INOUYE, Count. One of the best-known Japanese statesmen. Former Minister of Finance.
ITO, Admiral Viscount. Chief of the Staff of the Japanese Navy. He commanded the Japanese Fleet at the battle of the Yalu River in the Chino-Japanese War.
ITO, Marquis. President of the Privy Council in Japan. The most famous living Japanese statesman, and generally known as the "Bismarck" of Japan.
JORDAN, C. M. G., John M. British Minister at Seoul.
KAMINURO, Vice-Admiral. Commanding the cruiser division of the Japanese fleet which attacked Port Arthur.
KATO, M. Japanese ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.
KATSURA, General Count. Japanese Prime Minister. Distinguished himself greatly in the Chino-Japanese war.
KHILKOFF, Prince. The Russian Minister of Railways, now in Manchuria to inspect the Trans-Siberian railway.
KODAMA, General Baron. Vice-Chief of the Japanese General Staff, who will probably command the land operations.
KOMURA, Baron. Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.
KRONTRATENKO, Major-General. Commanding the Rifle Brigade at Vladivostok.
KURINO, M. Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg.
KUROKI, General. Commanding the Japanese First Army Corps.
KUROPATKIN, General. Russian Minister of War. During his recent visit to Japan he is said to have given great offense by the off-hand way in which he treated the people. He has recently been appointed to command the Russian land forces in the Far East.
LAMSDORFF, Count. Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Has worked consistently for peace.
LESSAR, M. Paul. Russian Minister at Pekin.
LINIEVITCH, General. In command of the First Siberian Army Corps. He commanded the Russian forces in the Far East during the Boxer rising.
MA, General. Military Governor of Pechili, in China.
MACDONALD, Sir Claude. British Minister at Tokio.
MATSUGATA, Count. Member of the Japanese Privy Council.
MATSUO, Admiral. Commanding the two cruisers purchased by Japan from the Argentine Republic, now on their way to the Far East.
MICHAEL, Grand Duke. Russian Field Marshal. President of the States' Council and Chief of Artillery.
MIN-YUN-HUAN, General Prince. Commander-in-Chief of Corean Army.
MOTONO, M. Japanese Minister in Paris.
MUTSUHITO, Emperor of Japan. Born November 3, 1852. Succeeded to the throne February 3, 1867.
NICHOLOAS II, Emperor of All the Russias. Born May 18, 1868. Ascended the throne November 1, 1894.
NOEL, Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard. Appointed to take over the command of the British China Squadron in March next.
OKUMA, Count. Japanese ex-Prime Minister, leader of the Shimpoto party.
PAI-KAI-SUN. The Korean Minister to China, who is reported to have been recalled to Seoul, where he will be made Foreign Minister.
PAVLOFF, M. A. Russian Minister at Seoul.
PEREIRA, Major G. E. Temporary Military Attache to the staff of the British Minister in Seoul.
PFLUG, General. Chief of the Military Staff at Port Arthur.
PLANCY, M. Collin de. French Minister at Seoul.
PLEHVE, M. de. Russian Minister of the Interior. Reputed head of the war party in St. Petersburg.
POSEN, Baron von. Russian Minister at Tokio.
SAITO, Admiral. Commanding the Japanese naval forces.
SAKHAROFF, General. Chief of the Russian staff.
SAIONJI, Marquis. Leader of the Seiyukiwai, the new political party in Japan, which was organized in 1900 by Marquis Ito.
SCOTT, Sir Charles S. British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.
SHIMPOTO, The. One of the leading political parties in Japan.
SKRYDLOFF, Admiral. Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet, reported to have been appointed to succeed Admiral Stark at Port Arthur.
STARK, Vice-Admiral. Commanding the Russian Pacific Squadron.
STERPETSKI, General. Commanding the Russian forces in Southern Manchuria since the Boxer Rising in 1900. Headquarters at Mukden.
TERAUCHI, General. Japanese Minister of War. He was Chief of the Transportation and Communication during the Chino-Japanese war.
TOGO, Vice-Admiral. Known as "The Fighting Admiral." Recently appointed to the command of the Japanese Standing Squadron. Admiral Togo commanded the Japanese Fleet which attacked Port Arthur.
TONG-HAKS, The. A religious sect in Korea, whose uprising was the immediate cause of the Chino-Japanese War. They have again been active recently.
TULENSAN. Chief of the Chunchuses, or Manchurian bandits, whose exploits have rivalled those of De Wet.
TUNG-FUH-SIANG, General. A Chinese leader in Mongolia, whither he was banished for the part he played at the siege of the Legations in Peking.
UCHIDA, M. Japanese Minister at Peking.
URIU, Admiral. Commanding the Japanese squadron which destroyed two Russian ships off Chemulpo.
VENTRIS, Major-General. Commanding the British troops in North China.
VIRENIUS, Admiral. Commanding the Russian Squadron at present on its way to the Far East.
WEIPERT, Dr. The German Consul in Seoul.
WITTE, M. Russian President of Committee of Ministers. Said to be averse from war.
WOGAK, M. Russian Military Agent for Northern China.
YAMAGATA, Marquis. Field Marshal. Member of the Japanese Privy Council. He commanded the Japanese Army in Korea during the Chino-Japanese War.
YAMAMOTO, Admiral Baron. Japanese Minister of Marine.
YI-HYEUNG, Emperor of Korea. Born September 8th, 1852. Succeeded to the throne January 21st, 1866.
YI-YONG-IK, Minister of War and leading statesman in Korea. He is reported to have resigned, but as Chief of the Council of the Guards he still retains control of the army.
YIGOURA, Baron. Japanese Minister of Justice, Agriculture and Commerce.
YUAN-SHI-KAI, Viceroy of Pechili, and lately apointed Commander-in-Chief of both the Chinese Army and Navy. He is strongly pro-Japanese.

Current Events.

Two colonies of Dunkards are to be established in Texas by the Santa Fe railway.

Fearing violence, the czar has issued a decree forbidding patriotic celebrations in the streets.

Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, is said to favor former Governor Hoard as Republican national committeeman instead of Postmaster General Payne.

Observers at Lake Baikal declare that hundreds of Russian soldiers are rendered unfit for service through the suffering they endure in crossing Lake Baikal.

President Roosevelt favors the immediate creation of two news states, one composed of Oklahoma and Indian territory and the other of Arizona and New Mexico.

Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, sign a new treaty confirming Cuba in the title to the Isle of Pines. The limit for ratification is omitted purposely.

Captain Dreyfus, the revision of whose case has begun in Paris, is declared to have been the victim of a plot in the first trial, important evidence having been suppressed.

Russian government earnestly desires the conservation of the old friendship with the United States, and the report on the Vicksburg matter causes a reaction from the general bad feeling.

Attorney General Knox advises the President that he is authorized at any time now to make payment for Panama canal property. This will be done within 30 days. The title is held to be satisfactory.

Weather and high prices considered, trade and industry the country over show improvement.

Russians preparing to defend Newchwang; gunboat dismasted for use as fortress; harbor mined.

Refugees from Port Arthur declare Russian troops so badly provided that they will not be able to venture far into Corea.

Czar of Russia shows signs of breaking down, and fears are entertained that he will lose his mind. The czarina practically is prostrated.

Resolution is introduced in congress calling for an investigation of the service furnished by western railroads to the live stock interests.

Martial law regulations at Vladivostok betray great solicitude for the food supply. Number of Russian troops in the far east is overestimated.

New York Stock Exchange strikes the securities of the United States Shipbuilding company from the list, but assigns no reason for the action.

Nine-year-old Edward Little, son of a British major, proves hero during five days he is adrift in open boat with party from sunken ship.

Seventy-five thousand acres in Comanche county, Oklahoma, swept by fire at loss of $200,000; many persons reported killed; fires in Kansas.

United States Senate shocked by revelations of President Smith of Mormon church in Smoot trial; expulsion by almost unanimous vote is expected.

Students in women's university in St. Petersburg not only refused to join in address of loyalty to the czar, but addressed telegram of sympathy to mikado.

North Dakota girl, dying from eating poisoned candy received through the mails, accused Boone, Iowa, woman of being the sender, and says that jealousy was the motive.

Music from the stars is made audible by the invention of Albert C. Albertson, an electrical engineer of New York. The light rays falling on a polished plate connected by electricity with a microphone produce weird sounds.

Statesmen in Washington are amused at the reports in St. Petersburg newspapers that the United States has changed its policy toward Russia and Japan. A strict neutrality is to be maintained, as formerly.

Representative Martin declares in the House that the packers control the price of cattle by having only one bid made and then dividing the lot. He holds that conditions are worse than they were before the injunction was granted.

Frank L. Larue, president of the Corning State Savings bank of Corning, Iowa, which failed Feb. 15, committed suicide at his home last week. He had turned over his property, valued at $75,000, and his wife expects to cancel any indebtedness that may remain by turning over $50,000 in life insurance.

GREAT FLYING FISH.

Of the various fishes of the air, the great flying fish, the volador of the Spanish element, Exocoetus Californicus, is the largest, averaging eighteen inches in length. There is also a Panama species

about ten inches long, which is a little beauty. Only one species has been found in the Atlantic, of which only two specimens were ever taken. The California type is very abundant about Santa Barbara Island, where thousands are captured for food, as it has an excellent flavor. It is steel blue in the color of its upper parts and sides. No one knows where it winters, nor has it ever been seen outside of California waters. Its power of movement in the air has never been satisfactorily explained.

A Marvel.

At the classics he's never had a chance,
But in wisdom he led the whole dance,
Forsooth, he was able
To take a time table
And tell what it meant at a glance.
—Salt Lake Herald.

The Medicine That Cures.

RENO, OKLA., May 11, 1903.

Wine of Cardui absolutely does cure sick women. I consider it the most valuable medicine, and it is the cheapest cure any sick woman can use, as it takes as a rule, only a few bottles to effect a complete and lasting cure. I especially recommend it for uterine or ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, painful, profuse or scanty menstruation and it is a most valuable adjunct to use during the gestative period, insuring easy childbirth and speedy recovery.

It should have a place in every home as it is a true friend to wife, mother and maiden and I most heartily recommend it.

Dr. E. Buchanan

WRITER AND LECTURER.

Dr. Mrs. Buchanan is an authority on the science of medicine and certainly appreciates the great work physicians are doing for the relief of sufferers. But this does not deter her from expressing her views in praise of Wine of Cardui.

Mrs. Buchanan's high intelligence and long and successful experience render her advice of great value. Wine of Cardui regulates menstruation, cures bearing-down pains and relieves suffering women of the pain and misery to which their sex is heir. You have the word of Dr. Buchanan and thousands of other eminent women that Wine of Cardui will completely cure you.

All druggists sell, $1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui.

WINE of CARDUI

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of.. **20c each**

3 for 50c —— or —— 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS

Yard of Violets
Yard of Pansies
Yard of Carnations
Yard of Roses
Yard of Chrysanthemums
Yard of Sweet Peas
Yard of Chickens
Yard of Bride's Roses
Yard of Violets

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

The Blade "Xtra"

DESCRIPTION

MOVEMENT—17 jeweled, 16 size, adjusted to heat and cold.

CASE—20-year, 16 size, engine turned, hunting..... **$18.00**

This watch cannot be purchased at any store for less than $30.00.

We have only a limited number. If you want one you must get your order in at once. It is the greatest watch bargain ever offered Blade readers. If you intend buying a watch, this is your opportunity to get a fine movement at a very low price. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity. It will never come to you again.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

N. B.—This offer will not appear again, as we have only a few of these watches left. It is a rare opportunity to get a high grade movement at a very low price. If you want one, get your order in at once.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	6.50
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

LIMA'S EARTHQUAKE.

New York, March 5.—Only one person was killed but many walls fell and much damage was done by the earthquake which occurred Friday, says a dispatch from Peru.

One of the structures seriously affected was the cathedral. Its right tower was cracked and much damage was done to statues and works of art. Scarcely a house in the city escaped damage. Doors and windows were opened and reshut by the tremors. Roofs were dislodged and pictures, and glassware in shops were destroyed. The balconies on a large part of the buildings in the city tumbled to the ground. A dispatch from Chorillos says that the earthquake was more destructive there than in Lima. It cracked the walls of churches and destroyed pictures, statues and crockery. In Callao walls of numerous houses fell which the docks and the iron bridge suffered seriously.

Traffic on the Central railway was stopped by rocks falling on the track.

The shock was felt everywhere in Peru

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Fancy Waist, No. 9241, and Skirt, With or Without Yoke, No. 9243.

One of the most fashionable colors in Paris at present is "dead rose leaf," a shade that is softer than old rose and far more becoming. It is shown here in a fine nun's veiling, effectively trimmed with cream-colored lace and black velvet ribbon.

The waist has for its foundation a glove fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the center front and is faced with lace to a round yoke depth at the back. The front plastron is inclined to fit into the neck and shoulder seams, permanently attached to the right lining and fastens invisibly at the left side.

The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, where a slight fullness is arranged in gathers at the waist. Full fronts blouse slightly over a narrow black velvet belt. They open, showing the plastron from neck to belt.

A fancy collar of unique shaping finishes the yoke back and front and extends down the edges of the full fronts. The collar is fitted with seams on the shoulders and forms tight caps over the sleeves. It is of tucked velling edged with velvet. Straps of velvet connect the fronts. A collar of tucking completes the neck.

Full puff sleeves are gathered at upper and lower edges and attached to short, fitted caps. They are arranged on narrow wristbands, drooping well all around.

The skirt has a narrow front gore or panel, which is extended around the hips to form a shallow yoke. This fastens invisibly at the center back in habit effect. The panel is of tucked velling edged with velvet ribbon.

Full back portions are gathered at the top and arranged at the lower edge of the yoke, falling in long graceful folds to the floor. Only slight fullness is used over the hips, while the gathers in the back are quite heavy. The skirt touches in front and has a decided sweep at the back.

If preferred, this skirt may be made without a yoke and the front gore extended to the belt. In this case, the full back is attached to the belt, the pattern providing for both styles.

Costumes in this mode may be made of taffeta, crepe meteor, Louisine, barege or Lansdowne. The drop yoke and front of skirt may be of lace, all-over chiffon, percaline, stamped-out cloth or velvet. Some are elaborately braided and embroidered.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one yard of lace

9241—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
9243—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust, Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist

and one yard of tucking. The pattern, No. 9241, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9243, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Misses' Fancy Waist With Drop Yoke, No. 9252, and Tucked Skirt, No. 9259.

Pale green voile is used for this stylish suit, with white lace and dark green velvet for trimming.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back. The full front and backs are gathered at the shoulders and neck and arranged on the lining. They blouse smartly over a deep girdle of green velvet. This reaches just to the waist line at the back, and has a graceful dip in front, giving a becoming long-waisted appearance to the figure.

The drop yoke may be included in the neck seam with the standing collar and fasten at the back, or else it may be made adjustable and worn or not as desired. It has long tabs back and front, with deep scallops between. The yoke, collar and wristbands are of lace edged with velvet.

One-piece Bishop sleeves fit the arm closely from shoulder to elbow, and are very wide at the lower edge, where the fullness is arranged on lace wristbands, drooping gracefully. Three tucks around the sleeves near the hands give an attractive finish. The girdle is made of velvet arranged in folds that encircle the waist. It fastens in front with loops over large green crystal buttons.

The upper portion of the skirt is of circular shaping, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed and may be stitched if a plainer effect is desired.

Three tucks at the lower edge extend all around the skirt. The full flounce is gathered at the top and attached to the circular part under the ticks. It flares stylishly at the lower part, where three more tucks are used. Broad bands of lace finished with green velvet trim the upper and under skirt above the tucks.

Dainty toilettes in this mode are made of liberty satin, foulard, nun's veiling, crepe de Chine, albatross, cashmere or challis. The yoke and trimming bands

9252—Misses' Fancy Waist with Drop Yoke.
9259—Misses' Tucked Skirt.
Waist, 12, 14 and 16 years. Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

may be made of self-fabric and elaborately embroidered, braided or finished with velvet ribbon.

To make the waist for a miss of fourteen years will require two yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one yard of lace and one yard of silk for trimming.

To make the skirt for a miss of fourteen years will require four yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9259, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO

THE CANAL PROPERTY

United States Will Soon Be In Full Possession.

Washington, March 2.—A conclusion of the negotiations for the title to the Panama canal property is in sight. Within thirty days, perhaps in a shorter time, the United States will be in full possession of the property and the money consideration will have been paid to both the Republic of Panama and to the New Panama Canal company.

Attorney Gen. Knox had a conference today with the President at which the whole subject, so far as the legal phases of it are concerned, was considered and decided. At the conclusion of the conference the attorney general authorized the following statement:

"I have advised the President that he is authorized to pay at once to the Republic of Panama the $10,000,000 stipulated for by the treaty, the ratifications of which have just been exchanged. Also that he is authorized to pay to the New Panama Canal company the $40,000,000, which under the agreement between the United States and that company, we are to pay for its property, and have notified the canal company we are ready to close the transaction.

"The details in connection with the transfer of the canal company's property should not require more than thirty days."

Canal Matters.

Washington, March 2.—The senate committee on interoceanic canals today agreed to report the nominations of the Panama canal commission with a favorable recommendation. The Kittredge bill for the canal government was referred to a sub-committee of five to be named by Acting Chairman Platt.

Dick's Credentials.

Washington, March 7.—Mr. Foraker presented the credentials of Senator-elect Charles Dick, of Ohio, to succeed the late Senator Hanna, both for the unexpired term, ending March 4 next, and for the full term of six years, beginning at the latter date. The credentials were read. Mr. Dick was not present to take the oath.

INSANE SOLDIER

Wounded Two Clerks in the War Department.

Washington, March 3.—Armed with a 38-calibre revolver, William J. O'Brien, alias William Duffy, an insane discharged soldier, at half-past eleven o'clock today, entered the war department and going to room 227 in the mail and record division, shot Robert J. Manning, a messenger, and Arthur Wiecker, a clerk, Miss Emma Saxton, another clerk, barely missed being shot through the head.

The injury to Manning is on the right side just above the kidneys and is regarded as dangerous. Wiecker was shot in the left arm above the elbow.

Before the maniac could fire a third time, he was overpowered by James J. Dawson, a messenger. It required the combined strength of half a dozen men to finally subdue the man. Prominent among them was Lieut. Gen. Adna P. Chaffee, chief of staff. The lunatic still held the smoking weapon in his hand when Gen. Chaffee noticed it and with his left hand on the man's throat took the weapon from his and also the papers in his pocket. Majors Kean and Ireland, of the surgeon general's staff, were hastily sent for and gave first aid to the injured men before they were taken to the Emergency hospital.

O'Brien or Duffy, came to the war department early in the day, and hung around the building for over an hour. He then went upstairs, and was escorted to the main and record division by Charles Gannon, one of the clerks. The man was introduced to Charles Brandt, the chief of the division, and expressed dissatisfaction with his discharge papers. Then, without a word of warning, he drew the pistol from his pocket and aimed it directly at Mr. Brandt's head. Brandt ducked, and the bullet entered the arm of Mr. Wiecker. He then turned the weapon on Miss Saxton, and fired. She, too, dodged, and the bullet struck Manning. There were five other clerks in the room at the time, and but for the quickness of Messenger Dawson, the maniac undoubtedly would have shot them all. Dawson, however, grabbed him and held him until assistance came.

The greatest consternation prevailed in the department when the sound of the shots was heard. Women rushed from the rooms screaming, and soon were joined by a number of the male clerks. From every quarter came army officers in uniform, and a vast throng clogged the corridors where O'Brien was struggling to break away from his captors. The man was taken to the police station, it requiring four men to get him out of the building. O'Brien was admitted to St. Elizabeth's asylum in 1893. He later was paroled, but was returned in 1897. He served in the Sixth cavalry and Third artillery.

The principal sufferer, Robert Manning, was born in England, and was appointed a temporary messenger in the war department about a year and a half ago.

VLADIVOSTOK ATTACKED

Japanese Fleet Gave It a Brisk Bombardment.

Vladivostok, March 7.—Outside of killing a woman and wounding a few men yesterday's bombardment of Vladivostok by the Japanese fleet did no material damage. The wooden cottage of an artisan was the only building wholly destroyed. It was pierced by a shell from a twelve-inch gun, which, after traversing the roof and wall fell in the yard killing the woman previously referred to.

In the quarter of the city called the "Dirty Corner," a shell fell on the house of Colonel Shukoff without exploding. It traversed a bedroom, destroying a stove and penetrated the wall. It finally burst near the regimental safe, which was standing in the courtyard. A sentry guarding the safe was covered with mud but was not injured.

During the bombardment Sunday, five sailors were slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell in the courtyard in the Siberian naval barracks.

Out side of these casualities no one was killed or injured and there was no outbreak of fire anywhere in the city.

The fact that the Russian batteries did not reply to the Japanese bombardment was due practically to the slight chance of hitting the enemy's warships at such a long range and partially to a desire not to betray the position of the batteries.

It is now thought that the attacking squadron consisted of a battleship, four armored cruisers and two unprotected cruisers.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—Official dispatches received here concerning the bombardment of Vladivostok by a Japanese fleet do not mention any Russian losses, but private advices say that five were killed, four sailors and the wife of an engineer. It is apparent the Japanese were afraid to risk exposing their ships to the plunging fire of the land batteries, and it is considered probable here that the attack was really for the purpose of drawing the fire of the Russian forts, compelling the Russians to disclose the position and calibre of their guns and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Russian squadron is in port. If this was the object of the Japanese it is believed to have failed signally, as the batteries did not fire a shot, and if the squadron is in port it could not be seen from the Japanese position in the bay of Ussuri on account of high land which rises from the coast on that side, obstructing the view of the harbor.

London, March 7.—The Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent describes a visit which he made to Chinampo. He says the country thence to Ping Yang is impassable owing to the thaw. The villages are deserted and horses and provisions cannot be obtained, everything having been bought up by the Japanese.

"I am informed," says the correspondent, "that there will be no advance until 100,000 men have been concentrated at Ping Yang. It is thawing inland, and the waterways have greatly helped the transportation arrangements. The Japanese are busy at every landing place, and are buying all suitable craft along the coast.

"At noon Friday transport steamers, convoyed by the cruiser Takao and two torpedo boats landed men and stores ten miles below Hwangju.

"Cossacks are keeping a sharp watch on the Japanese movements."

Vladivostok, March 7.—A fleet of five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared off this place at 1:25 o'clock Sunday afternoon and bombarded the town and shore batteries for 55 minutes. The fleet approached from the direction of Askold island, at the east entrance to Ussuri bay and about thirty-two miles southeast of Vladivostok. Entering Ussuri bay the enemy formed in line of battle, but did not approach to a closer range than five and one-third miles. They directed their fire against the shore batteries and the town, but no damage resulted, as most of their 200 lyddite shells failed to burst.

The Russian batteries, commanded by Generals Veronetz and Artamonoff, did not reply, awating a closer approach of the enemy.

The Japanese fire ceased at 2:20 p. m. and the enemy retired in the direction of Askold island. Simultaneously two torpedo boat destroyers appeared near Askold island, and two more near Cape Maidel. The Japanese ships were covered with ice.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—Although the prevailing opinion in military circles continues to be that the bombardment of Vladivostok Sunday, was for the purpose of locating the guns of the Russian batteries and to ascertain whether the Russian squadron was in port, some shrewd observers believe it indicates a move by land and sea against the city.

The Novoe Vremya advances the theory that the bombardment was ordered for political effect on the Japanese diet. It is considered here especially unfortunate that the Japanese did not go close enough to Vladivostok to establish the identity of their ships, leaving the question whether they were a division of the Port Arthur fleet in doubt. It is not believed, however, the Japanese would dare to divide the latter, which would involve the rise of a sortie by the Russians and their playing havoc with the Japanese transport flotilla. The Japanese fleet has not been sighted from Port Arthur for over a week and possibly is trying to lure the Russians outside.

Japanese Land Forces.

London, March 4.—The far eastern news published this morning, consists chiefly of more or less reliable reports of Japanese military movements, and the general idea among correspondents appears to be that no important land battle is expected before the end of March.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from Chemulpo, dated March 2, says that 15,000 Japanese troops have landed at Chinampo and gone to Ping Yang.

Cabling from Harbin, Manchuria, a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle gives a rumor that 60,000 Japanese have landed at Wonsan.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that three separate Japanese armies have landed in Corea, and the Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a report from Che Foo to the effect that six Japanese cruisers, escorting ten transports, have been seen steaming in the direction of the Gulf of Liao Tung.

Nothing in any of these reports is improbable, but it is evident that Japan is maintaining strict secrecy as to her plans.

Cabling from Che Foo under date of March 3, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that although Japan has lost a small cruiser, and that the machinery of two of her warships has been damaged, these probably have been fully repaired, and, in any event, Japan has complete command of the sea and will effectually isolate Port Arthur. He anticipates the early renewal of naval movements, the landing of Japanese troops at the best strategic positions, and the occupation of territory near Port Dalny as soon as the winter moderates. He predicts that having secured the Yalu river the Japanese will threaten Kirin, cutting the railroad and menacing Vladivostok, while a second force deals with the Liao Tung peninsula.

According to the correspondent of the Morning Post at Che Foo, a Japanese battleship has run aground near Chemulpo.

"Refugees from Port Arthur," the Nagasaki correspondent of the Times cables under date of March 3, "believe there were 30,000 troops there the middle of February. They report that the 10,000 Russian troops who were dispatched to Corea the beginning of February were so ill equipped with transport and supplies that it was thought they would be compelled to return.

"They say also that the Russians treated the Japanese at Port Arthur so brutally that they fled to the seashore, embarked in sampans (small harbor boats) and endeavored to reach Port Dalny. Several were drowned."

The Pallada's Story.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—A letter from an officer of the Russian cruiser Pallada has been received here describing the first attack by the Japanese upon Port Arthur. The writer denies the story that the officers of the Russian fleet were ashore and confirms the statement that the Japanese made use of false lights. He asserts that at 11 o'clock at night a practice drill to repel a torpedo attack was executed, and that toward midnight four Russian torepdo boats, which stimulated the enemy, headed back towards Dalny, from which place they had come. The crews of the fleet had retired, only the watch remaining on deck. The ships were in the outer harbor, and the captain of the Pallada, which vessel occupied the advance position, had descended from the bridge for a last look around before going below, when he perceived lights advancing. The ship's lights shown were white above red, being those of the Russian warships when entering the harbor. The captain of Pallada supposed the approaching vessels were the Russian tropedo boats returning from Dalny, and his suspicions were only aroused when upon drawing nearer they covered and uncovered their lights at irregular intervals. The signal tower signaled that the lights were not understood. At this moment the Pallada's captain, through the thick night, made out the outlines of the torepdo boat destroyers' smokestacks in pairs, amidships. As the stacks of the Russian detroyers are in line fore and aft, the crews of the Russian ships were instantly called to quarters. In less than three minutes the Pallada's men were at their posts, orders were given that the guns be charged with grape and a fierce fire was opened on the oncoming Japanese. The battleships Cesarevitch and Retvizan, which were in the first line, a short distance astern of the Pallada, also opened fire almost immediately. A terrific explosion occurred under the hull of the Pallada, raising a torrent of water, which submerged the cruiser's decks, but did not stop her firing or maneuvering, which, now, however, were complicated by the measures taken to close a breach amidships, below the water line, made by the explosion of the torpedo. Soon afterwards two other tropedos exploded almost simultaneously, one under the bow of the Retvizan and the other under the stern of the Cesarevitch. This double explosion ended the attack, the Japanese vessels retiring at full speed.

Corea's Reply.

Tokio, March 5.—The emperor of Corea has sent the Mikado a cordial reply to his personal message, assuring the former that war with Russia was declared solely with the view of securing permanent peace, and expressing the sincere wish that the protocol recently concluded between Japan and Corea will increase the intimacy of those two countries. The Corean ruler appears determined to maintain friendly relations with Japan. The British minister at Seoul is pressing the Corean government to define the extent of the district included in the opening of the port of Wiju, on the Yalu river, to the commerce of the world.

Makes Men Vigorous

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a re-

ceipt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

THE FAR EAST.

Our Commerce With Japan, Corea and China.

Washington, March 7.—"Commercial Japan in 1904," "Commercial Russia in 1904," "Commercial Corea in 1904," and "Commercial China in 1904" are the titles of monographs just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its bureau of statistics. These monographs, which discuss commercial and other conditions in the countries in question, are now in the hands of the printers and will be published as a part of the monthly summary of commerce and finance, a portion in the issue to be made within a few days, and the remainder in the issue at the close of the present month. They discuss commerce and commercial conditions in each of the countries in question, not only at the present time, but the history of their commerce, their trade relations with the various parts of the world and with each other, the total value of their present commerce compared with that of earlier years, their trade with the United States, with other leading countries of the world, and with each other. Many other important facts regarding conditions in those countries are also discussed, such as railways, telegraphs, routes of communication, manufacturing industries, the class of merchandise imported, and the class of merchandise exported.

The total commerce of the territory fronting upon and immediately adjacent to the scene of present hostilities aggregates, in round terms, about $600,000,000, of which considerably more than one-half is imports. Japan's commerce is about equally divided between imports and exports, but in the case of China and Asiatic Russia imports greatly exceed exports, and this is also true of Hong Kong, which passes most of its imports on into China and draws from China most of the articles which become its exports. Probably three-fifths of the total commerce of the countries in question, taken as a whole, is in the form of imports, and the United States is year by year supplying a larger share of those imports of the countries in question and gaining upon other countries in the relative share of those imports of the countries in question and gaining upon other countries in the relative share which it supplies thereof. Of the exports from the countries named the United States is the largest single purchaser. The tea, the raw silk, the manufactured silk, the rice, the mattings, and other products of this character which form the bulk of the exports of China and Japan go more largely to the United States than to any other single country of the world, while as to Asiatic Russia and Corea their exports are at present so small as to be of little importance in a discussion of the commerce of the countries in question.

The more important of the exports of the United States to the section in question are cotton and cotton goods, kerosene, flour, lumber, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of leather and tobacco. Raw cotton exported to this particular section of the world goes chiefly to Japan, and the market in Japan for American cotton is influenced largely by the surplus of cotton in India, which is of shorter staple and therefore of lower price. In years of short supply in India Japan turns to the United States for its raw cotton, but in years of plentiful supply in India a large proportion of the raw-cotton purchases of Japan are the product of India. In cotton manufactures China is the most important customer. The exports of cotton manufactures to China in the past year have materially fallen off, though the reduction in imports of American cottons into China is no greater proportionately than the reduction in such imports from other countries. This reduction in importations of cotton goods into China is due in part to the unsettled condition which have prevailed during the year, and in part to the increased importations of cotton yarn and increased domestic production of cotton goods.

Kerosene is an even more important item in our exports to the Orient, and in this article the trade is barely holding its own, kerosene from Russia and Sumatra proving a very active competitor. To China the exports of mineral oils from the United States fluctuate greatly, ranging all the way from 20 to 55 million gallons per annum. In 1901, for example, the total was 27 million gallons; in 1902, 57 millions, and in 1903, about 20 millions. To Hong Kong the shipments are more steady, ranging from 15 to 18 milions gallons per annum. To Japan the shipments also fluctuate in some degree, though not so greatly as in the case of China. In 1899 the total to Japan was 32 million gallons; in 1902, 59 millions, and in 1903, 35 millions.

Flour as a factor in our export trade to the Orient has of late attracted considerable attention, but the total is not large, nor is the growth rapid. The total value of flour exports to the Orient from the United States in the last fiscal year was: To Hong Kong, $4,628,224; to Japan, $2,247,199; to China, $289,637; making the total to the countries under consideration $7,165,060, or less than 10 per cent of the total exports of American flour in 1903.

CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Havana, March 2.—More complete election returns indicate that the Liberal Nationalists elected fifteen congressmen, the Conservative Republicans eleven, and the Moderate Nationalists, a party peculiar to Santiago, five.

Of the six provinces in the island, the Republicans won only in Matanzas and Santa Clara; Moderate Liberal candidates, however, were elected in the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio.

While twenty of the thirty-one congressmen elected are so-called Liberals, half of this number are opposed to the principles declared by the Havana Nationalists, and the result of the elections is therefore generally regarded as a victory for the moderate element in politics.

ON A RANCH

Woman Found the Food That Fitted Her.

A newspaper woman went out to a Colorado ranch to rest and recuperate and her experience with the food problem is worth recounting.

"The woman at the ranch was preeminently the worst housekeeper I have ever known,—poor soul, and poor me!

"I simply had to have food good and plenty of it for I had broken down from overwork and was so weak I could not sit up over one hour at a time. I knew I could not get well unless I secured food I could easily digest and that would supply the greatest amount of nourishment.

"One day I obtained permission to go through the pantry and see what I could find. Among other things I came across a package of Grape-Nuts which I had heard of but never tried. I read the description on the package and became deeply interested, so then and there I got a saucer and some cream and tried the famous food.

"It tasted delicious to me and seemed to freshen and strengthen me greatly so I stipulated that Grape-Nuts and cream be provided each day instead of other food and I literally lived on Grape-Nuts and cream for two or three months.

"If you could have seen how fast I got well it would have pleased and surprised you. I am now perfectly well and strong again and know exactly how I got well and that was on Grape-Nuts that furnished me a powerful food I could digest and make use of.

"It seems to me no brain worker can afford to overlook Grape-Nuts after my experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the miniature book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

HAVE YOU GOT RHEUMATISM?

YOU CAN BE CURED; FREE.

A New Scientific Discovery.

Deformity of the hands in general Chronic Articular Rheumatism. Type No. 1.

Deformity of the hands in general Chronic, Articular Rheumatism. Type No. 2.

It is now possible to be cured of any form of rheumatism without having your stomach turned upside down or being half choked to death, and every sufferer from rheumatism should welcome this new and marvelous discovery with open arms and give it an honest trial. This new remedy was discovered by John A. Smith, Malwaukee, Wis., who is generous enough to send a trial box free to every sufferer who writes at once. It is a home treatment, and will not keep you from your work.

As you know, if you've tried them, every so-called rheumatic remedy on the market today, except this genuine cure, will cause you violent stomach pains, and some of them are so dangerous they will cause heart trouble. And the worst of it is they never cure. When a person has rheumatism the constitution is so run down that he should be very careful what he puts into his stomach.

It therefore gives me pleasure to present a remedy that will cure every form and variety of rheumatism without one single unpleasant feeling. That remedy is

"GLORIA TONIC."

Before I decided to tell the world about the discovery of "Gloria Tonic" I had it tried on old cripple. persons, with perfect success. But some people never will believe anything until they know it from experience, so the best and quickest way is for you to write me that you want to be cured, and I will send you a trial box of "Gloria Tonic" free of cost. No matter what your form of rheumatism is—acute, chronic, muscular, inflammatory, sciatic, neuralgia, gout, lumbago etc., "Gloria Tonic" will surely cure you. Do not mind if other remedies have failed you, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable, mind no one, but write me today sure. "Gloria Tonic" will stop those aches and pains and inflammations, and cure you so that life will again be worth living. This offer is not for curiosity seekers, but is made to rheumatics only. To them I will send a trial box of "Gloria Tonic" free.

Never before has a remedy been so highly indorsed as "Gloria Tonic." It has been indorsed by such world-noted men as Dr. Quintero, of the University of Venezuela; Hon. E. H. Plumacher, United States Consul, Maracaibo; Prof. Macadam, of Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, the famous magazine, "Health," London, and a column of others.

If you are a sufferer send your name today, and by return mail you will receive a trial box of "Gloria Tonic," also a booklet of information ever written on the subject of rheumatism, absolutely free. This book contains many drawings from actual life and will tell you all about your case. Address "Gloria Tonic" and this wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once, and soon you will be cured. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 3524 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

Send no money or stamps.

NERVOUS PEOPLE and their cure. Address, with stamp, LEWIS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 8, 154 Nassau St., New York. should send for FREE TREATMENT. You must be cured or constantly grow worse. There is no standing still with such an ailment. The trouble is purely physical as a broken arm. Don't let your friends persuade you that it is merely imaginary. Dr. Lewis Celery Tablets are sent free, $50.00 per month and expenses not over $3.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE

The Passing of Germany's Great Soldier.

Berlin, March 5.—One of the greatest soldiers in the German army was lost today in the death of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

Count von Waldersee succeeded von Moltke as chief of staff and his high executive ability was evidenced by the fact that the efficiency of the Germany army suffered no loss under his direction.

His latest active service as commander in chief of the allied armies for the rescue of the legations in Pekin and his long stay in China gave him a full knowledge of the Far Eastern military situation, which was of immense value to the kaiser, who relied largely on the judgment of the field marshal as to the best course for Germany to pursue. Both Waldersee and his wife stood in closer relations to the kaiser than perhaps any other subjects. They had a potent influence in shaping his character when a lad, and he has always had a high appreciation of their judgment.

Von Waldersee's advancement in his profession was due in a great measure to his wife, who was Miss Mary Esther Lee, daughter of a New York wholesale merchant, who, when she married him, was the widow of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein and the aunt of the German empress. They were married more than a quarter of a century ago. A fight between the Waldersees and Bismarck had much to do with the downfall of the Iron Chancellor.

It is a remarkable thing in the career of Count von Waldersee that, though taking an active part in all the great wars of his time, he has never been wounded, never had so much as a scratch. Before Metz, at Sedan, or through the siege of Paris, this active soldier may really be said to have borne a charmed life. He had a strong religious conviction that he was protected by an especial Providence for the benefit of his country.

IMPRISONED 30 HOURS.

New York, March 4.—After living more than thirty hours under the mass of steel beams and other debris of the collapsed Hotel Darlington, in West Forty-sixth street, Charles Lasek, a cement worker, died early today while being carried to Flower hospital in an ambulance. This increases the known dead to fifteen.

The finding of a live human being amidst the mass of iron work, brick and mortar shortly after 2 o'clock this morning was perhaps the most sensational thing of the kind in the history of similar disasters in this city. From the hour of the collapse hundreds of men have struggled amid the wreckage, with derrick, to get to the bottom of the pile where more than half a dozen d

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

O, do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men! Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks! Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle.

Thursday.

The truth, the task, the joy, the suffering, on whose border you are standing? Oh, my friend, today, go into it without a fear; only go into it with God—the God who has always been with you.

Friday.

I am sure that you or I could indeed be strengthened to meet some great experience of pain if we really believed that by our suffering we were to be made luminous with help to other men.

Saturday.

Not the old mercies repeated, but new mercies going vastly deeper than the old—these are what men are beginning to see that the world is needing and that God is giving to the world He loves.

Sunday.

See in the perpetual struggle of good and evil that the impulse after good is eternal, and the higher needs are always asserting their necessity. In their persistent assertion read the prophecy of their final success and take courage.

Monday.

Do not so misread history that it shall seem to you when you try to do right as if you were the first that ever tried it. Put yourself with your weak little struggle into the company of all the strugglers in all time.

Tuesday.

Go; do your duty, giving to every task the sublimest motive which you know and which you can bring to bear upon it. Get at the essence of goodness, which is not in its enthusiasms or delights, but in its heart of consecration.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Are We Giving Highest Service?

Kindness Instead of Cruelty.

EMILY S. BOUTON

Is it worth while?

This is the question which often comes to one when standing upon the outside of the rush and stir marking some movement believed to be important to the well-being of the community. My question does not mean a doubt as to the thing itself, but of the motive which influences many workers in the efforts put forth to carry it into execution.

Of course no one doubts that

The one first duty of all human life
is to promote the progress of the world
in righteousness, in wisdom, truth and love.

but there is a question as to what is the best way for the individual to fulfill that duty. What seems a great mistake is sometimes seen when looking backward, but while in the midst of action, it appeared to the doer like "service," using the word in its best sense. And possibly it may have been so, for it is the motive that determines the real quality of any given effort.

The motive!

Ah, there is where the doubt comes in! We are often unconscious deceivers in this respect, ourselves being the victims. We assume duties, take responsibilities, lift burdens that tax the strength dangerously near its limit. It is true that if we had fully learned the lesson of mental equilibrium, of the power which thought has in controlling the body, a great deal of what is commonly termed nervous exhaustion might be avoided. If it be realized that there is possible a divine inflow of vitality increasing with the need, and that it is only necessary to demand it, with faith,—with faith, remember,—force sufficient to carry into effect our good purposes will be supplied. But there is the fear-thought of oneself or family, or both, to bring weakness.

To return to the motive. One woman said of another:

"It is all very well to talk about the wonderful things which she accomplishes, but I wonder whether it is really as commendable as we imagine. Do you believe she would work as she does, if people were not constantly praising her, and telling her what a clever manager she is? She looks haggard and worn, and if she goes on, by and by there will be a break down. I tell you there is more selfishness than the true spirit of service in what she is doing."

This sounded like a harsh judgment, but it set me to thinking if it might not be true, not alone in this case, but in that of many others who are hurrying through the days with hardly time to know their own people. Into the many things which we attempt, how much of the real self enters, and how much of the desire to win praise from our fellow workers? It is a hard question to answer, because to arrive at the truth, the necessity comes of dismissing sentiment and facing hard facts. If none were to know of our handiwork, would the good deed challenge our interest and our effort to an equal degree? Would it, I wonder?

Whatever might be the individual answer to this question, I believe this to be true—that while there is, doubtless, an element of selfishness in the rush to do—to do, there is underlying it after all, a real feeling that when so much is needed for humanity's betterment, it is impossible not to give oneself in some degree to others, and take no thought to the outcome for self-consciously or unconsciously there is this thought:

I would make use of life.
Full use, best use. Let come what will
'Tis life, and life my cup shall fill,
Or sweet or bitter be the draught,
Boots not, but how the cup is quaffed.

In that one word "how" lies the pith of the whole matter. Since the old days of the limitation of woman's work a great change has come. Today she is concerning herself, as she should, with "the progress of the world." In her interest and enthusiasm there is the danger of being borne away in the rush of things, thus preventing the highest accomplishment.

It is well sometimes then to call a halt and take a balance sheet. See how much of what we are doing is prompted by the Christ-spirit of service, and how much by self-seeking. Let the result be the guide to future action. We can do what we will with fervor to do; we can be what we will to be, but the doing and the being, to have their highest fruition, must be prompted by the purest, cleanest desire for "service."

I wonder why, when the world has made so great a progress in many ways along humanitarian paths, there is still with many people so strong a feeling that animals have no rights that men are bound to respect. The liberty to take their lives when necessary for self-defence, or when their flesh is to be used as food, is generally acknowledged. What is coming to be denied by more and more people, is, that this liberty can rightfully be extended to their killing for any other purpose.

Take, for instance, the dog-license, a bill for which is now before the legislature. By its provisions every dog upon which a tax has not been paid can be taken and killed by any one who chooses to do the brutal work. Only think of it! Ohio is to be made a slaughter pen for these inoffensive animals. One cannot help wondering why dogs are selected for taxation any more than a pet cat or a bird, or why, if licensed, and the tax is not paid it should be murdered any more than other domestic animals.

A dog, as everybody knows, is the most devoted and self-sacrificing friend a human being can possess. The stories which are told in proof of this assertion are well night innumerable and easily proven. Perhaps some of you may remember this incident narrated in the newspapers some time ago:

"Last autumn a little six-year-old boy was lost on the mountains in Pennsylvania. He had gone berrying with some neighbors and wandered away, followed by his dog. The first night a dreadful storm swept over the mountain, and the parents never expected to see their child alive. After two days and nights he was found by a mountaineer four miles from the place where he was lost. The child had eaten berries, but the dog had nothing to eat. When found the dog growled and was about to attack the man, but the child recognized him and ran to him, whereupon the dog came up and licked his hand. The animal would take no food until his little master gave it to him, when he ate ravenously. "I slept all night, mamma," said the child, "and doggie was close to me. I took him for a pillow. He was so nice and warm."

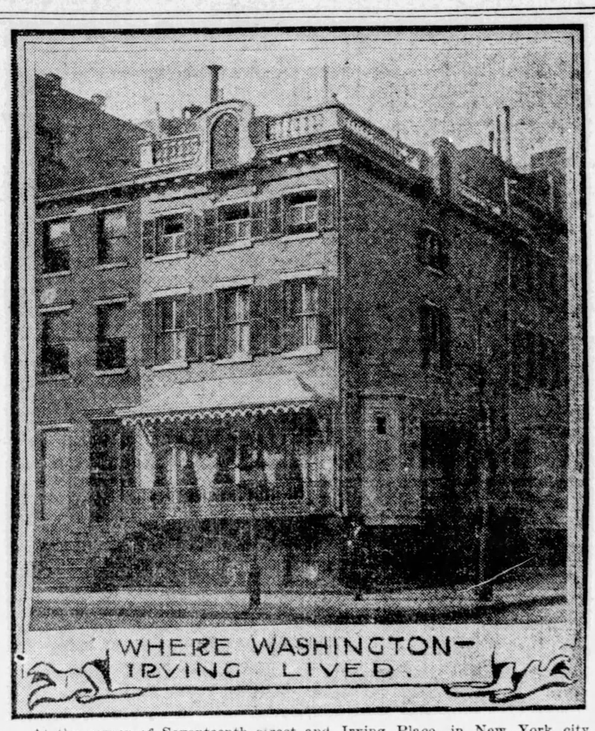
There are many others which can be cited as marked as this one. In Our Dumb Animals scarcely a week passes that the editor does not publish some instance of dog devotion and sagacity drawn from real life. And these are the animals that are to be hunted down and exterminated if the tax upon them is not paid.

The hardship of it all, as may be readily seen, will come upon the children of the poor whose pets and companions are to be thus ruthlessly swept away. It is vain to say that the poor should have no pets. They need them as much as the children of the rich, for it is a well known fact that the presence of a loved animal has a softening, humanizing influence upon the young whatever be their surroundings.

It is sometimes urged that this license law should prevail as a guard against hydrophobia. That is an argument which loses force when it is known that this disease is less prevalent where there is no enforcement of a license law. And think of this—in Constantinople, where a fine of fifty dollars is exacted from a man who abuses a dog, no hydrophobia is ever heard of.

There is another very strong reason why a license law should not prevail in the great state of Ohio. It is that the cruelty and abuses which attend its carrying out places before children an object lesson that they are far better off without. Kindness to the helpless, the unprotected, marks a noble nature. Blunt the finer feelings of a child by sights and sounds of horror, and mature life will be likely to find him callous and indifferent to suffering in his own kind as well as to that of animals.

The bill, as I have learned, has passed the House, and is now before the Senate. It will be a sorry thing, it seems to me, if it becomes a law.



WHERE WASHINGTON-IRVING LIVED.

At the corner of Seventeenth street and Irving Place, in New York city, stands a little three-story frame house with a wonderfully interesting history—a history that appeals at once to all readers and all lovers of American literature. It is the old home of Washington Irving, the house in which the great author wrote many of his charming books.

The house stands today practically unaltered—as it was when Irving built it and lived in it. The house is noticeable to the passerby for the reason that, although it faces on Irving Place—named after the author), there is no entrance there. Instead, there is a pretty sheltered balcony, the entrance being on the side street. On this balcony Irving spent many hours, and it is said that there he often wrote at a little table, as he watched the ships pass up and down the East river, the view to the river being then entirely unobstructed.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the well-known international dramatic agent, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe, now live in the old dwelling-house.—The Reader.

Here, There, Everywhere.

This being the Lenten season, a few remarks about fish may not be out of place. In a recent publication it was stated that the Northville U. S. fish station has taken 50,000,000 lake trout eggs this season, of which number 2,500,000 have been sent to the hatchery at Sault Ste. Marie. The station at Northville has about 103,300 Loch Levin trout eggs and 5,600 brook trout eggs to care for.

One hundred and thirty-five million, two hundred and sixty thousand whitefish eggs have been taken on Detroit river for hatching at the Detroit "incubator." Work commenced in January at the hatchery, a large number of women and girls being employed to sort the eggs.

After fish, frogs come naturally, and here is an interesting fact which has lately come to the attention of the government scientists, through the market, where of late years the fish dealers have obtained their largest and finest frogs from Montreal and Quebec.

The desirability of living in a land of perpetual sunshine is often shown to be erroneous by a simple fact of natural history. The edible frog attains its greatest and best development, not as one would imagine, in the semi-tropical swamps of Florida and Louisiana, but in far northern Canada, on the extreme northern limit at which these reptiles are to be found.

This bears out the old rule that both plants and animals attain their best development at the northernmost point of their residence. The diamond back terrapin of the Chesapeake brings nearly eight times the price of its brother of Louisiana, and the best oranges are grown not in Cuba, from whence came years ago the coarse-grained, sourish, Havana fruit, but from Northern Florida, where the trees are frequently destroyed by hard frosts and cold weather.

There is an old story to the effect that once upon a time, the people of a town in Germany, that was threatened with assault from some enemy, gathered together to discuss plans and fortifications for their defense. After all had spoken, a tanner declared that there was "nothing like leather" and proposed an armor of leather for every defender. His idea was adopted, and such was the courage given the defenders by their invulnerable armor, that the attacking force was defeated, and the town saved.

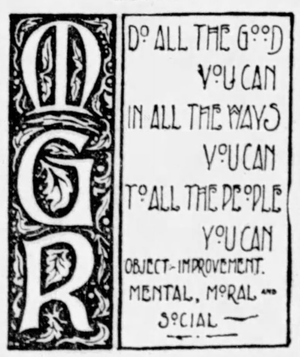
Of the many uses leather has been put to since the days of that battle, the latest to attract attention is the invention of a leather cross-tie for railroads. Its weight is 125 pounds, and it is made of the scrap leather from shoe shops ground fine in a disintegrator, subjected to a refining process and molded. The tension of the molding machine can be so regulated that the tie can be made either hard enough to take a spike, or so hard that a spike can not be driven through it. It is expected to stand service for thirty-five years, while the ordinary chestnut tie now in use lasts only two years.

A Michigan woman has been awarded a gold medal, valued at twenty dollars for the best record in butter making last season. The medal is given by the governor of the state, and was presented at the State Dairymen's meeting in February.

In a recent article in The Independent, Bjornson says of women: "Woman cannot be properly developed if she is shut up within herself. We cannot grow unless our human love, our sympathies, and our thirst for intellectual food, draw support from the outside world. So it is with the plants kept within doors, which, put out in the sunshine and rain, send forth delicious perfume throughout our rooms when they are brought in again. The wings which are to shelter the home must become better feathered and stronger by exercise in the open air."

Of woman's attitude on the question of war, the same writer says: "If a woman takes a moral stand against war, she should so act not only in the eyes of the husband by her side, and in the sight of the playing children around her, but should feel in her own soul, as mother, the part she is playing. She should have a care that she is not practicing some sort of tyranny in the home circle, in the development of the children.

On this same all-important subject of "woman" the governor of Massachusetts expressed himself in this wise, in his second inaugural address: "Women receive the benefits of our educational system. They outnumber the young men in all of our schools, colleges, and universities. Equally with men do they pay their taxes, and they are held equally accountable for infractions of law. They are equally interested in the economic and efficient management of civic affairs. They should have the same right as men, if they so desire, to vote for those who are to represent them in that management and that, too, irrespective of the question whether other women, similarly situated, desire to exercise that right."



Little Sister, from Indiana, makes her debut today, and tells the Chaperone that she made the Circle a New Year's Call, but was not admitted. As Miss Prudence was "at home" on that day to all her friends, she is afraid Little Sister must have mistaken the place, for her card (or letter) never reached her. The second attempt has been more successful, however, and Miss Prudence hopes the writer will come again very soon.

Dear members of the Merry-Go-Round, I will, if permitted, endeavor to speak a few words at this meeting. But please do not "view me with a critic's eye," for I am not very well acquainted here, and not much accustomed to making myself heard in the presence of strangers.

Indiana Wabash, you and I are almost neighbors; at least I think we live in adjoining counties.

Claribel, when I read your letter I was reminded of a book—"Ethelyn's Mistake"—which I have read. Your home is in Iowa, and that was the state where Ethelyn met with what seemed to her such terrible trials. Perhaps you, too, have read the story, and smiled over it.

May I venture to compliment Olive Branch on her chapter of the serial story? I am a lover of good reading.

Mr. Smiley, your luck is certainly deplorable, but, if one may quote the old saying, "It is a long lane that has no turning," and perhaps just beyond the turn there is something especially bright waiting for you. I think each one of us will do well to take home to ourselves the lesson taught in the poem sent by Alabama Girl. "Be patient with the living." Oh, how much need there is for patience. But we are told that these three abide: Faith, Hope and Charity and "Charity suffereth long and is kind." Now, as I do not wish to tire you, I will say good-bye.

Evidently a "Minnesota Blizzard" has not power to chill the cheerful spirits of one of our Merry-Go-Rounds, since Miss Enigma writes in the following lively vein:

Dear Miss Prudence:—O, it is so cold! May I come in and join your happy circle? I would like to tell you what beautiful lakes we have here but I cannot, because with the thermometer registering from 12 to 30 degress below zero for four weeks in succession, they look quite mournful.

But I must tell Mr. Smiley how lucky I am. I was longing for excitement when I read the announcement of the teachers' examination. What better excitement could any one wish for? It lasts from the time of the announcement until the grades are received, and then, well at any rate, they are better than any Thanksgiving dinner that you don't eat!

We are having a Minnesota blizzard today, and I had to face the wind for a mile and a half, coming to school this morning. See how lucky I am now! I don't have to dread facing it going home, for it will just blow me there!

The school children have all gone, and it is time I was turning my own steps homeward. Wishing I could send each of the Southern friends a snowball, I will close.

Polly Pepper dropped in from her Ohio home this morning, to make a few remarks on floriculture. Come again, Polly.

Dear M. G. R's:—Have you started your posy beds yet? Funny question, is it not, with ice and snow everywhere, and another month of cold weather promised us? But it is just on that account, because the spring is likely to be late, that I have planted some sweet peas and nasturtium seeds in boxes down in the laundry, where it is not so light or warm that they will grow too fast.

I am slipping some geraniums, too, and hope to have a nice bed of them this summer. The old plants have kept green and flourishing all winter, but have not blossomed, so I am experimenting with these slips, to "see what will happen."

I never cared much for flower culture, but last year I wanted some posies to give away, and found that greenhouse blossoms cost too much for very free giving; so I determined to have a few old-fashioned favorites of my own this year.

I wish another chapter of that serial might be written soon. It is aggravating to have to wait so long between times. That sounds like fault-finding, but indeed I did not mean it that way, Miss Prudence.

Teasing Tommy, from Maine, has an idea which might be worked out most profitably if it were not for one thing. The Chaperone would not object to the extra work it would entail, but the M. G. R.'s are so slow in responding to plans of this sort, that it is doubtful if it could be carried out successfully. However, if you like to try it, young people, send in your lists at once and start the ball rolling.

Oh, Miss Prudence! I've an idea; please let me speak quickly, before it gets away from me! How would it be if the M. G. R.'s should each write a list of twenty-five notables, either of ancient or modern times, who think they are especially interesting, and send them to you. From these lists you could select say, ten, of those whose names appeared most frequently (judging them to be the most popular) and let us try on our "'prentice hand" at writing short biographies of each in turn, the best production to be printed in the column?

There! It's out, and I am greatly relieved. I'm afraid it would make extra trouble, Miss Prudence, but I'm sure it would be lots of fun for us. Please may we do it?—Teasing Tommy.

CONUNDRUMS.

What key is the hardest to turn? Donkey.

If a pig wanted to build himself a house, how would he set about it? Tie a knot in his tail and call it a pig's tie (pig-sty).

What ship has two mates and no captain? Courtship.

Why are tears like potatoes? Because they spring from the eyes.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR FEBRUARY.

New York.....Metta
Solutions .....Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, born in Kentucky in 1776. He was elected to the state legislature in 1816, and to the United States senate in 1817. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States in 1841, and in 1848 was elected governor of Kentucky. Reappointed as attorney-general in 1850, he retired from public life at the close of President Fillmore's administration. In 1860-61 he vainly attempted to stem the tide of secession, through a public convention of prominent conservatives from all sections. He died in 1863.

HAWKEYE.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A lake in the river Jordan. (Josh. 11:5.)
2.—A son of Saul. (1 Sam. 14:49.)
3.—A son of Jesse. (1 Sam. 16:19.)
4.—An Ashhite. (1 Chron. 27:4.)
5.—A country in the far east. (Esth. 1:1.)
6.—A Jewish month. (Neh. 2:1.)

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

It cost $150 to support 4 grown persons and 3 children 8 weeks; what will it cost to support 3 grown persons and 8 children for the same time, if 3 children cost as much as 2 grown persons?

METTA.

4.—ENIGMA.

Seven letters my name compose,
And I reach from head to toes;
If my cap you me deny,
The remainder left will be a pie;
It surely will not do to eat,
For it's always at or near the feet!

MILTON.

5.—QUERY.

What was the "Praise-God-Bare-Bones" parliament?

BESSIE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Each morning brings a thousand roses, so you say;
Yes, but where leaves the rose of yesterday?
And this same summer month that brings the rose
Shall take Jamshyd and Kaikobad away."

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 25.

1.—Eugene Field.
2.—Words forming double acrostic: Oriel, louse, Donna, Priam, (reverse) annoy, Irene, Diana, spear, Primals—Old Maids; finals—Leap Year.
3.—44 and 9-14 lbs. (See Chat.)
4.—"To err is human; to forgive, divine."
5.—A pasquinade was an anonymous publication of small size, sometimes printed, sometimes only posted up or circulated in manuscript, having for its object the defamation of a character, or at least the turning of a person to ridicule. The name is derived from Pasquino, a tailor remarkable for his wit and sarcastic humor, who lived in Rome towards the close of the 15th century and attracted many to his shop by his sharp and lively sayings. Some time after his death a mutilated fragment of an ancient statue, considered to represent Menelaus supporting the dead body of Patroclus, was dug up opposite his shop, and placed at the end of the Brashi Palace, near the Piazza Navoni. It was named after the defunct tailor, and thus the practice originated of affixing to it placards containing satires and jests relative to the affairs of the day, the pope and cardinals being favorite victims of the invisible satirists.
6.—Thomas Hood wrote—
"O, Love! what art thou, Love? The ace of hearts
Trumping earth's kings and queens and all its suits!
A player masquerading many parts; a boy that shoots
From ladies' eyes such mortal woundy darts!
A gardener pulling heart's-ease up by the roots!"

Chat.

The solution sent by Hawkeye to her problem answered today is this:

50 lbs. of wool at 50 cents per lb., is worth $25. The cost of carding 50 lbs. at 6 cents per lb. is $3. The worth of the wool and the price for the carding is $28. The worth of the wool, $25, is 28-25 of what the farmer will have returned to him; $25, divided by 28-25, equals $22 and 9-28, the value of the wool returned. And $22 9-28, divided by 50 cents, equals 44 and 9-14, the number of lbs. returned.

The Schoolmistress faced a nice class this morning. It consisted of:

Perry Cross, W. P. E., Helen, Gertie Willson, Mrs. Jos. E. Willson, Buckeye Schoolma'am, Bessie, Simple Jim, Mrs. H. Larned, Geo. W. Haselton and M. E.

Perry Cross, you are certainly "a wonder" if you have had no more mathematical training than you claim.

Buckeye Schoolma'am, I am glad to hear the "bleat" of one of those silent sheep of mine, and hope to have more of "the fold" present themselves.

W. P. E. comes to the fore with the "amende honorable" in this wise:

"My attention being called to the solution of the 'post problem,' I avail myself of this opportunity to correct the same. The post is not a frustrum, the rule given for its solution is not applicable, hence the solution is wrong. I made it contain 1,707 cu. ins., whereas it really contains 1,725 cu. ins."

With this statement W. P. E. sends a solution of the problem along the "revised lines", which is too long for Chat, but will be sent to any pupil of the 'Cademy who forwards a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Schoolmistress.

Those pupils who criticized W. P. E.'s solution have the thanks of the gentleman himself, and of the Schoolmistress, for calling attention to what he calls "a blunder without an excuse."

Simple Jim, you are very welcome. Come again.

M. E. says: "These puzzle problems are to some of your readers a source of infinite amusement and profit." Thank you. Hope you will come often.

The ladies "have it" in the Bannership honors this month, Metta having the highest record for new work during February, and Helen for most solutions. How about this, boys?

A Savage Prisoner.

How the great owl happened to be sent to us, I do not know, but the expressman left him at the house one morning packed in a box several sizes too small for his owlship. There were slats nailed across the top of the box to give the owl air, and when anyone approached, he snapped his sharp beak and hissed like an angry wildcat.

As soon as it was possible the owl was taken out of his small prison and put in a wooden cage, which was placed in a seldom used closet. There was one window in the closet to let in the light, but probably the owl would not have cared whether there was daylight or not as these big birds see better in the dark. Mr. Owl did not stay in his cage very

long. He soon sawed apart the wooden bars with his beak and there he was, monarch of the closet.

He was so savage in temper and so well able to do harm, no one was anxious to get near him in his captivity. He used to spend most of his time during the day, sitting on top of the cage he would not stay inside of. At night he flew from one end of the closet to another, and beat against the glass of the window trying to break through so he could get out. On moonlight night we could hear his mournful "whoo, whoo, whoo," when he thought there was no one within hearing distance.

His food was raw meat cut into small pieces though there was really no need of cutting it up, as his natural state being a bird of prey, he would have caught and killed it himself without any unusual exertion. All owls are birds of prey, and according to their size and strength they hunt and kill all manner of creatures, from insects to the smaller furry animals.

This captive owl acted very fierce when he thought any one was near. It was always in the daytime that his closet cage was entered, or if anyone went in after dark, a lamp was taken along as that blinded the owl and he could not see to attack his visitor. When he thought any one was near, he would turn his head in the direction where he heard the sound and snap his beak as if he would tear to pieces whoever dared to touch him, as he doubtless would if he could have done as he seemed to feel.

No one wanted that owl very much. He lived in the closet for weeks and weeks, until it became like a wild beast's den. We did not know how to dispose of the owl, and no one could be found who would go into the closet and open the window to let him through. It was a long, narrow closet, but not very wide and there was hardly room enough for a person and a big owl to pass each other without coming together. So there the owl stayed until it looked as if he was going to stay forever.

All the children in the neighborhood used to come to the window to peep through at the big bird and they tapped on the glass with sticks to make him hiss and snap. He was always ready to oblige his visitors in this way.

One night it happened there was company at the house where the owl lived, and the company wanted to see the strange captive in the back closet. They took a lighted lamp with them when they went to make the call, and gathered closely around the closet door when it was opened. His owlship, surprised by the sudden appearance of a light, swooped down in its direction and blew it out. Then there was a lively scampering from that closet door. The people were in the dark and could not see the owl, but the owl could see them all right, and every one expected that the next moment he would be in some one's hair. One of the visitors got hold of a broom and swung it through the air, and by mistake he struck one of the party. The one who was hit by the broom was sure the owl had him, and you should have heard the way he called for help!

Well, as it happened, the owl did not come out of his den at all. He simply flew to the other end of it and probably sat there wondering what all the commotion was about. After awhile, some one had the bravery to go back and close the closet door, but no one wanted to call on the owl again in the evening.

He was a beautiful bird, as owls go, when he was first brought to the house, but captivity dulled his feathers, and beating against the walls and window broke the points of his wings. He began to look like a very disreputable bird and acted as if he was sick and miserable. Finally he was put out of his trouble by soaking a cloth with chloroform and throwing it over his head. This put him to sleep and he never woke up again.

I have always felt sorry about that owl. In the first place, he never should have been caught in a trap, put in a box and sent to live in a city closet. He was so savage, he made every one afraid to come near him, but some one should have been brave enough to open the window and let him out to the freedom he loved so well. No one meant to be cruel, but I've always felt sorry about that owl.

A "Tad" Lincoln Story.

The following story of President Lincoln and his little boy is vouched for in the New York Sun by John H. Martin:

I had enlisted in 1861, and was firing on a New York Central engine when I quit to be a soldier for Uncle Sam. My enlistment papers showing what my occupation had been, I was soon detailed to run an engine on a little road reaching from Washington down into Virginia.

One morning, while I sat in the cab of my engine reading, to pass the hour that would bring us to our starting time, I became conscious, without paying any particular attention to them, that a gentleman and a youth were examining my engine, walking slowly around it. At length my attention was attracted by a question the boy put to the man:

"Papa, can't we get on it? Ask the gentleman, please!"

Before he could comply with the boy's request, I laid aside my paper and invited the two to step up. When they did so, I noticed that the gentleman was quite tall. He had to remove his high silk hat, and then stand in a slightly stooping position while in the cab. I noticed from his answers to the questions with which the boy plied him, and his explanations of different parts of the machine, that he knew something of the principle upon which locomotives are built.

"Oh, papa! I do wish I could take a ride on it."

"Not now, my son. Maybe some day we may have a chance."

I said: "If you and your son will have a seat over there on the fireman's box, I will be glad to give the young man a little ride. I want to pump her up, anyway." He thanked me, as he and the boy seated themselves. I set the lever, opened the throttle slightly, and we moved slowly down the yard, and out to the Washington end of the long bridge across the Potomac. The gentleman explained to the boy all of my acts in controlling the machine and its movements in a manner that showed he knew the locomotive very well.

"Oh, papa! I do wish I could take a long ride on this engine out in the country, where it goes fast. It must be grand to be carried away by such a big, strong horse."

As the engine slowly backed into the sheds the gentleman again thanked me, and as I caught the wistful look in the boy's face I was prompted to say:

"My run is only three hours out and three back, sir. If you are willing to trust the boy to me, I will take him for the trip here in front of me on my seat. The road is safe. We do not go into the enemy's country. I think I can safely promise to deliver the young man to you at this spot at 4:30 this afternoon."

"Papa, papa, do let me go; it will be so nice, and I know that this gentleman will see that no harm comes to me. Do let me go, papa, and don't tell mamma until I get back. I want to surprise her by telling her all about the trip."

The gentleman could not withstand his son's pleading. He let him go.

Words fail to tell the delight of that boy as we sped over the hills and valleys of Virginia. From the questions he asked I soon discovered he was a western boy from the prairie land.

As the engine puffed and groaned up a long grade on the return trip, suddenly the boy, who sat between my knees, looked up into my face and said:

"I have got the very best papa that ever lived. Do you know my papa?"

"No, my boy, I do not; but there was something so familiar to me in his appearance that ever since you climbed into this cab I have been trying to think where I have seen your father before. What is his name, anyway?"

"Why, he is Abraham Lincoln."

It soon flashed on me that the tall man who had placed the child in my charge could be no other than the President, whom I had only seen as pictured in the newspapers.

You may be sure I made a doubly careful run into Washington when I found that Tad Lincoln, son of the President, was the little guest I had in my cab.

Another man, I suppose a White House servant, met the train on its arrival and took the boy away.

The Cozy Corner

A DELICATE MATTER.

Dear Cozy Corner Sisters: There is a question that has been vexing me for a long time, and while it may not seem important enough to excuse my troubling you with it, still it has grown to be a source of much anxious thought to me, and I have decided to put it before this friendly Sanhedrin and at least learn what you would do in my place.

I have as good a husband as ever lived. He has no bad habits; is capable, hard-working, loving, thoughtful, and with all the instincts of a true gentleman. He lacks only—education. Being what is called a "self-made" man, working his way up from poverty to a comfortable competence, he had not the opportunity in his youth to familiarize himself with book-lore, and is often deficient, especially in grammar.

He makes a few glaring mistakes in his general conversation, and ever since we have been married I have wondered whether or not I ought to gently correct them. I shrink so from hurting his feelings by criticism, that I have never done so, and yet, is it not part of my duty as his wife, to help him to overcome what is, to a certain extent, a detriment to his success in life? Please let me know what you think about the matter.—Mrs. H. O. Smith.

HOW TO READ THE NEWS.

Deor Cozy Corner:—A neighbor came into my house the other day, and before she was fairly seated, burst forth with: "Isn't it perfectly dreadful! The war in Japan, typhoid fever in Columbus, accidents by fire, flood, train and ocean steamer, to say nothing of the gasoline and coal-oil explosions, and the people who are asphyxiated by gas! Do you know I counted forty-five different modes of death in a single issue of our weekly paper!"

"And do you read all those things?" I asked when she paused for a long breath. "Certainly I do," she returned. "I hope I am a good enough Christian to be interested in reading about the misfortunes of my fellow-beings."

"I would much rather read about their good fortune," I said laughing. She looked at me in evident disapproval of my levity. "Don't you take enough interest in humanity to read these things?" she demanded.

"Not if I can help it," I answered. "When I pick up the newspaper, I glance through the headlines to gather an idea of what is going on in the world. Then I search carefully through it for any bit of information that may be of use to me in my home, or of benefit to my family or the neighbors. If there is an account of a new charitable or educational institution, or any new discovery in science or medicine, I make it my own.

"Then, when the children take their turn at its pages, I know just where to direct them to find the little poem one needs for her school exercise, or the paragraph that will make a good foundation for an essay for another, or the bright little story that will make Grandmother laugh when they go to see her next time. By the time they have read the paper under my guidance, they have all the best there is in it, and have not taken in one sensational horror."

"Well, for my part I consider it my duty to keep myself informed on the events of the day," said she.

"And I do, too, on the lasting events. The outcome of this present war is something I am very much interested in. We have The Blade map, and my husband and the children and I trace the daily course of the maneuvers reported on land and sea. But the daily history of crime and suffering that one cannot prevent or aid does not seem to me a fit subject for children, or grown folks, to absorb into their mental systems."

Of course she did not agree with me, but what say you, sisters all?"—Mrs. Alexander Smart.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

G. L. Baker writes as follows: I am one of the greatest sufferers in this section of the country, with corns on my feet. I wish you would print a remedy for the same, as I have suffered from them for about ten years, and will be very thankful for anything that promises relief.

The Cozy Corner editor being moved to pity by this epistle, hunted up the good old doctor book, and found therein this formula for the cure the gentleman seeks: Into one-fourth cupful of strong vinegar crumb sufficient bread to soak in half an hour to the consistency of a good poultice. Apply this at night, bandaging it in place. In the morning the soreness will be gone, and the corn will come out by gentle picking. Very obstinate cases may require more than one application, but it is said to be a sure cure if persisted in long enough.

Another way to rid one's self of these most undesirable possessions is to wear the circular corn plaster, with the hole in the middle fitting over the corn. This removes the pressure of the shoe from the corn, permitting the blood to circulate freely through the calloused flesh, and in due time, nature will have removed the excrescence entirely.

Frank Killey asks for a recipe for making crackers, and at the risk of offending the Cook, by usurping her "right-ful privilege," his request is granted herewith:

Beat two eggs very lightly, whites and yolks together; sift into them one quart of flour, a teaspoonful of salt; add a tablespoonful each of butter and lard, and nearly a tumblerful of milk; work all thoroughly together. Take a quarter of the dough at a time and roll out one-half as thick as a milk cracker. Cut in small rounds and bake quickly a light brown.

At a "Lenten Tea" given recently in this town, there was served among other dishes more or less appropriate to the occasion, a dainty relish, that especially appealed to the Cook, who embraced the first opportunity of questioning her hostess as to its preparation. It proved to be:

Spiced Oysters.

For 200 oysters, take 1 pint vinegar, 1 grated nutmeg, 2 teaspoonfuls of whole allspice, 3 dozen whole cloves, 8 blades of whole mace, and as much red pepper as will lie on the point of a knife. Put the oysters with their liquor in a large earthen vessel; add all other ingredients, stir well together and set over a slow fire. Keep them covered, and stir them several times to the bottom. As soon as they are scalded they are done, and are put away in jars.

At another "Fish Lunch," one of the best approved dishes was:

Spiced Mackerel.

To 6 small mackerel, allow one teaspoonful of allspice, cloves, and cinnamon. Open the fish and sprinkle this mixture inside; then sprinkle with salt, and close them tightly. Cover with vinegar and bake one hour in a slow oven.

A nice way to use up a little cooked salt fish is this: Take a cupful of the shredded fish; 1 pint cream; ½ teaspoonful salt; 1 tablespoonful butter; ½ saltspoonful pepper; 1 scant tablespoonful flour; and the yolks of 2 eggs beaten with an equal quantity of water. Make the cream sauce in the usual way, add the fish, put in a border of mashed potato, brown in the oven and serve hot.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

I Save Weak Men.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Youthful Power and Undying Manly Vigor and I Give It to You Free.

My Mysterious Compound Startles the World With its Wonderful Cures---With This Marvelous Secret No Man Can Grow Old in Vital Power, and it is My Mission on Earth Henceforth to Bring All Jaded, Worn-Out Men to This Fountain of Youth.

Send No Money---Simply Send Your Name and Address and Enough of This Marvelous Compound Will Be Sent You by Return Mail, Prepaid and Absolutely Free, to Convince You.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life and vigor in men. To me it has been given to bring to the fallen, weary, worn-out brothers the knowledge of this priceless boon, and even to the uttermost ends of the earth I send my message of love and peace and hope and help. Unbelievers may scoff and cry "fake," but I heed them not. My work has just begun and I am saving men.

The secret of this mighty healing power, this Vital Life Fluid, this marvelous

DR. C. S. FERRIS.
"No Man Is Lost---There is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."

tonic, is known to me alone. It is mine to give to whom I will, and my works go before me. Doubt not! I ask no man to believe me, but I give to every weak man free enough of this priceless boon to convince him it will restore him instantly to the fullness and powerful vigor of youth. With this marvelous, mysterious compound, which I have discovered only after a lifetime devoted to search through all the realms of science and the archives of the ancients, it is possible for every weak man to have for his own the glorious manly power, the untiring vigor and the long life of the patriarchs of Bible times. With this mysterious compound no weak man will ever again be troubled with impotency, vital losses, nightly emissions, spermatorrhea, varicocele, prematurity, defective power or lack of vital energy.

Send me your name and I will send you a sealed Mysterious Knowledge of this Marvelous Secret---it is my mission on earth---my life work---to lift up the fallen, heal the weak and cure the maimed and undeveloped; and to every man who has the manhood to write me I will send, free of charge, I send my message of love and peace and health. I can save him and I will save him, and restore him to many years of happiness and the impetuous vitality and vigorous manhood of perfect health and youth.

Remember, it matters not how old you are; it matters not how you lost your manhood or when you lost it. It matters not what doctors or scoffers say. This is the greatest discovery for stimulating method of treatment, but it is the Vital Spark of Life itself, and it matters not how many remedies and doctors have failed, I have repeatedly renewed the youthful vitality and vigor of old men. My secret compound never fails. I have often instilled into faded men new vitality, health and strength. For worn-out men I have oft kindled, and to stay, the sparkling enthusiastic vitality of youth. Write to me before some other less fortunate man becomes all about your case. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 47 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I urge every weak man to come to me, for I will send him free enough of this Marvelous Vital Life Fluid to prove to him the marvelous power in restoring undying strength, the supreme joy and happiness of perfect manliness. My wondrous discovery has startled the world by its miraculous effects, and I am now famous for glory. It suffices me if I may be the humble instrument of Nature's greatest power in bringing all men into the enjoyment of their true manliness. In the time alloted to this earth life I shall do what it is in my power lies to give my fellow-men the benefit of this great secret, and my reward shall be in the knowledge that I have done unto others as I would that others should do unto me.

SAN DOMINGO.

How to Deal With It Puzzles Uncle Sam.

Washington, March 2.—The administration is puzzled to know how to deal with San Domingo. Every report that comes from the island indicates the existence there of a state approaching anarchy. If there were a capable government—either regular or revolutionary—the state department would call upon it to preserve the peace, protect American interests and cause a cessation of the frequent and annoying interference with American commerce. But it is said there is no such government and the department is loath to embark upon a policy of policing the island and chasing small guerilla bands through the jungle. On the other hand, it does not care to create a strong government on the island by taking sides in the factional struggles now going on. The whole subject is under serious consideration by the administration, which realizes that foreign interests are looking to the United States to relieve their own governments of the necessity of taking hold in San Domingo.

OUR FINANCES.

Washington, March 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures show that for the month of February, 1904, the total receipts were $45,95,406 and the expenditures $42,654,772, leaving a surplus for the month of $3,240,634; for February, 1903, the surplus was $5,250,000.

Receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $20,7545,649; decrease $1,600,000.

Internal revenue $18,067,921; increase $2,000,000. Miscellaneous $7,032,835; increase $2,150,000.

The expenditures on account of the war department show an increase of $1,000,000. On account of the navy department an increase of $1,500,000.

For the eight months of the present fiscal year, the receipts exceeded the expenditures by $4,882,000.

Vessels in Collision.

Baltimore, March 7.—In a collision today off Fort McHenry, between the Norwegian steamship Iberia, Captain Jacobsen, from Baracoa, with a cargo of bananas, and the Norwegian steamship Simon Dunois, Captain Nieuwjaar For bans, the former was sunk. The latter was damaged and returned to port.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

THE SMOOT CASE.

Remarkable Testimony by President Smith, of Mormon Church.

Washington, March 3.—So great has become the interest in the investigation of the protests against Reed Smoot, of Utah, retaining his seat in the United States Senate that it was necessary today to post a policeman at the door of the room of the committee on privileges and elections, where the hearings are progressing. All persons, except those directly interested, were kept out of the room, though outside one door it was impossible almost to maintain a passage way through the corridor of the capitol.

Just before the hearing was begun today Mr. Smoot received a telegram from Provo, Utah, stating that his sister, Mrs. George S. Taylor, is dead as the result of an operation. He had no previous knowledge of her illness and exhibited plainly the effects of the sudden shock.

When the commission was called to order seven senators were present. Chairman Burrows gave the ruling on the questions asked of President Joseph F. Smith relating to the polygamous cohabitation of George F. Teasdale, a Mormon apostle. Objections to such questioning had been made by the defense. The committee ruled that testimony bearing upon plural marriages of any members of the twelve apostles, of which Mr. Smoot is one, is competent so far as it relates to such polygamous cohabitation since September 26, 1890, the date of President Woodruff's manifesto, withdrawing the order of the church commanding plural marriages.

Senator Beveridge stated that there had been a misunderstanding as to whether Mr. Smoot was being tried on the charges of polygamy and with having taken an oath incompatible with his oath as a United States senator. Now, he said, it is apparent that these charges are not pending in this investigation.

Senator Dubois dissented from the statement that there had been such a misunderstanding and said the real charge is that Smoot is a member of a Mormon hierarchy which subscribes to vows in conflict with the laws of the country and was bound to support such vows. "For the first time in fifty years," said Mr. Dubois, "the relations of this organization toward the United States are to be tried."

Senator Pettus made a protest against the debate between members of the committee and Chairman Burrows directed Mr. Tayler to proceed. Questions were then directed to ascertain Mr. Smith's knowledge of the polygamous marriages of Frank Cannon and whether Mr. Smith had performed the service uniting Mr. Cannon and Lillian Hamlin.

Mr. Smith said he had seen newspaper reports saying that he had done so, but denied the truth of the statements.

Then Mr. Tayler asked a number of questions which brought out a statement from Mr. Smith regarding his own position under the laws covering polygamy. He acknowledged that he had violated them continuously since the manifesto of 1890 and is ready now and always had been ready to face the law of the land.

In his testimony replying to a question whether polygamous cohabitation was regarded by the church as contrary to the law Mr. Smith answered "it was."

Continuing he said: "This was the case and is the case now." But I was placed in this position," said Mr. Smith. "I had a family—a plural family, if you please. I married my first wife more than 38 years ago, and my last wife more than 20 years ago. By these wives I have had children and I have preferred to take my own chances with the law and suffer any consequences the law might visit upon me rather than to abandon these children and their mothers.

"I have continued to cohabit with them since the manifesto of 1890 and they have borne me children since that date. I was fully aware of what I was doing. I knew I was amenable to the law, but as I say I preferred to face that situation rather than desert them. I have not cohabited with these wives openly or flaunted the fact, but I have acknowledged these wives and children as my family. The people of Utah have regarded the situation as an existing fact. These people as a rule are broad-minded and liberal in their views and have condoned the offense—if offense it is—rather than interfere with my situation as they found it. It has been known what I have been doing. I have not been interfered with nor disturbed in any way. If I had been I was there to answer the charges. I was willing to face them and submit to the penalty whatever it might be."

During the course of the inquiry concerning Mr. Smith's personal polygamous relations Mr. Tayler asked:

"How many children have you had since the manifesto of 1890?"

Mr. Worthington objected on the part of the defense and both Senators Beveridge and Foraker again said that they thought as the witness had said his wives had borne children since the manifesto it made no difference how many such children had been born to him.

"I contend that it do-s make a difference," said Mr. Tayler. "It makes a difference how well the fact was advertised that he was violating the law. It makes a difference whether it was two or twenty-two in the effect his example might have upon others in the church."

Mr. Burrows asked Mr. Smith if he had married any wives between the first and the last that he had mentioned during his statement to the committee.

"I have," said Mr. Smith.

"How many?"

"Three."

"Then you have five wives now?" said Burrows.

"That is correct," was the response.

Mr. Burrows ruled that the question objected to was in order and directed the stenographer to read the question.

"How many children have you had since the manifesto of 1890?" was read. "Eleven since 1890," said Mr. Smith. Continuing, he said: "Each of my five wives have borne me children."

Washington, March 4.—President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon church, was called to the stand by Senator Hoar at the opening of today's proceedings before the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the investigation of protests against Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah. Senator Hoar desired information on the subject of the rights of women in the church and whether they hold any priestly authority.

Mr. Smith said the women are regarded as the equals of the men in all matters of voting, but that in holding "priestly authority" women are not regarded on the same plane. He explained that the women have a charitable association known as the "Woman's Relief Society," in which they have authority to perform certain prescribed duties. This authority is confined to the relieving of distress, but women are not ordained high priests, apostles or elders.

Mr. Tayler asked about M. F. Cowley, one of the apostles, and Cowley's talks on doctrine and in answer to a question from Senator Dubois, Mr. Smith said Mr. Cowley was elected as an apostle in 1897. Reading from the Desert News of June 23, 1903, regarding a speech by Mr. Smith at the Weber state reunion, Mr. Tayler asked Mr. Smith if he was correctly reported in saying that the doctrine of plural marriages was a revelation by God to Joseph Smith, jr., and to reject that would be equivalpnt to a rejection of God himself.

Mr. Smith said he believed he was correctly reported and when a list of names of those present, including Mr. Smoot, was read, Mr. Smith said the list was correct. He declared that he would not have had the article published if he had been consulted. Pressed for a reason, he said he was under injunction not to teach the rightfulness of polygamy and that he had refrained from so doing in public.

Senator Hoar called attention to the fact that the speech was teaching polygamy in private to the important and influential gathering at the reunion.

Mr. Smith said his statement was merely to set right a matter of history in regard to the president who inaugurated the system of plural marriages. "Some persons held that Brigham Young was the first," he said, "and I knew it was Joseph Smith, and I brought forward my aunt, Bethsheba W. Smith, who had received the endowment from Joseph Smith at Nauvoo. She was the last living witness and I took that occasion to refute a false statement. It was a matter of history and not a teaching."

Avoided Teaching Polygamy.

Mr. Smith said he had avoided teaching polygamy, but that the manifesto had not in any manner changed his convictions on the question of plural marriages.

Senator Hoar asked why he had avoided practicing what had been held to be a divine command, and the witness answered that it was because of the more recent manifesto stopping the practice.

Foraker-Hoar Colloquy.

Senator Hoar persisted that according to the witness' own statements the practice had not been stopped, and Senator Foraker interposed abruptly that the witness had gone over that matter fifty times and he could see no purpose of the continued questioning along that line. Senator Hoar resented the interruption, and said Senator Foraker's statement suggested that he had asked one question fifty times and had received fifty answers. He objected to the inference and when Senator Foraker arose to answer he, to, stood up. The two senators faced each other in what threatened to be a serious clash. Senator Foraker said the senator from Massachusetts "could say what he pleased, of course, but I have not said he asked fifty questions."

"I accept the disclaimer from the senator from Ohio," responded Senator Hoar, but the aggressive manner in which it was said failed to relieve the situation. After more heated words, Senator Beveridge, who occupied a position directly between the two, requested permission to ask a question. He said he wanted to address "Mr. Smoot," and immediately substituted the name "Smith." In the laugh that was provoked both senators sat down and the hearing continued.

Senator Beveridge desired to know whether the church considered that the laws were being obeyed when polygamous cohabitation had continued since the manifesto of 1890, and Chairman Burrows made the question more personal. He said: "You have said today that you were obeying the laws in not teaching polygamy since the manifesto. Do you think you were obeying the law in having eleven children from different mothers since that time?"

Does Not Obey the Law.

"I obey the law so far as teaching is concerned. I have not said that I have obeyed the law in my practice. As I have said before, I preferred to take my chances with the law rather than to abandon my plural family. Polygamy has not been taught in the church, by any of the officials. The church has obeyed the laws even if I have not," said Mr. Smith.

Washington, March 5.—Calling President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon church, to the stand today, Attorney A. S. Worthington resumed cross-examination for the defense in the investigation before the senate committee on privileges and elections in the case of Reed Smoot, of Utah. He asked Mr. Smith if he had any statistics showing the proportion of polygamists in the Mormon population.

Mr. Smith said his recollection is that when the Utah commission was created in 1882 and undertook to administer the laws of the territory 12,000 polygamists were excluded from voting. "As the women vote in Utah," he said, "and as it requires two women to one man to form polygamy in the state, probably the number of males excluded as polygamists would not be more than 4,000."

Senator Dubois exercised a right to question the witness at this point, and said the population then was about 220,000, and of that number there were about 50,000 gentiles. He wanted excluded from consideration the number not in condition to enter a state of polygamy. He said President Smith's statement of the percentage in polygamy included suckling babes and children, and that he objected to having Mr. Smith's statement go before the country unchallenged.

Senator Dubois asked if any United States officials now took statistics on polygamy and the witness replied in the negative.

"Then," said Senator Dubois, "these figures are only church statistics."

As a further statement of the number of polygamist families in Utah, Mr. Smith read from an interview he gave to a representative of the Associated Press in 1902, showing the following: "In 1890, at the time of the late President Wilford Woodruff's manifesto, there were 2,451 such families. In October, 1899, it was found that this number had been reduced as follows: By death, 750; by removals beyond the confines of the republic, 63; by divorce, 95; leaving at that time 1,543.

"It is now ascertained that the original number has been reduced by 1,554, or 63 per cent, leaving only 897 still living and, that the great majority of them are of advanced age."

Mr. Worthington asked regarding Mr. Smith's son, Hiram Smith, and was told that he is 32 years old, and has a wife and children, but is not a polygamist. He is one of the twelve apostles. The first counselor now is John R. Winder. He and his fellow counsellor and two apostles have been appointed since Mr. Smith became president. He said he could not say whether these men are cohabiting with more than one wife, but that "they are reputed to be the husband of more than one wife." In regard to John Henry Smith, a cousin, Mr. Smith said their families are intimate and "I am strongly inclined to believe he is cohabiting with plural wives."

Referring to Senator Bailey's questions yesterday in regard to the manifesto, Mr. Worthington read from a sermon of President Woodruff delivered a year after the manifesto against plural marriages, in which President Woodruff declared that he was moved, and 10,000 latter day saints were moved by the spirit of God, to abandon the practice of plural marriages.

Senator Bailey contended that it was in obedience to the demands of the law or fear of the consequences of the law that provoked the revelation. Continuing he said:

"For my part, I don't have much faith in a doctrine that doesn't get a revelation commanding a change of conduct until there is a statute compelling it."

"All that of course is a matter of opinion," said Senator Foraker. "I don't know that it is a matter of opinion either," said Senator Bailey. "I myself have been compelled to submit to certain rules just because it was the law and vicious law at that. Just how far I would have submitted if I had received a revelation from God to do something else I am not prepared to say. I think the whole thing was more a matter of law than of religion."

President Smith was put to further and prolonged questioning, in which he tried to defend his religion. At one point of the inquiry his voice trembled with emotion as he said:

"It is to the laws of Utah that I am answerable, it is the law of my state that has the right to punish me. The courts of Utah are of competent jurisdiction. Congress has no business to interfere with my private affairs.

"If the courts of my state do not see fit to call me to account for my conduct I cannot help it. Congress has no right to interfere. It has no right to pry into my marriage relations and call me to account."

Chairman Burrows at this point questioned the witness. He asked:

"You say you would not abandon your wives or your children. Why do you consider it necessary to have issue from your plural wives in order to clothe and care for your children that had been borne before unlawful cohabitation became a crime?"

"Because my wives are like all other women. It is necessary to maintain peace, harmony and good will between myself and my good wives. That is the kernel in the nut. That is why I have chosen not to obey the laws of my state prohibiting polygamous cohabitation."

Washington, March 7.—With President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon church, again on the stand for the defense, the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened today before the senate committee on privileges and elections.

Senator Dubois put into the record the census figures for Utah taken in 1890, to show that instead of only 3 or 4 per cent in polygamy, as Mr. Smith had said, in reality there were about 23¼ per cent, the Mormon population of this age enabling them to be polygamists who were in that state in 1890. Senator Dubois gave it as his opinion that there has been no material reduction in the number of polygamists since 1890.

Mr. Worthington conducted an examination of Mr. Smith to ascertain the process undergone in cases of excommunication. The witness explained the manner in which the church is divided into divisions of wards and states, and the machinery of the organization through which charges against any person have to be brought and passed upon. He said the apostles have nothing to do with the judicial affairs of the church. They preach the gospel and send missionaries to other fields. The president, the apostles and high counselors forming what is known as "the fifteen," meet once a week for prayer and consultation on matters generally relating to the church.

A futile effort by President Brigham Young in 1875 to have Bishop Jacob W. Weyler removed from the leadership of a ward, was related by Mr. Smith, to show that the presidency does not exercise power over the wishes of the people and that the members of the church by the freedom of their vote, in reality form the power of government. Several other like instances were related, for the same general purpose.

Mr. Worthington read the revelation by Joseph Smith, jr., January 19, 1841, nominating Brigham Young as president, and all of the members of the high council and the apostles. In this revelation was a command to accept the nominations or to reject them in general conference. Mr. Smith declared that even in the original revelation naming a successor to the first president, it was in the power of the members to accept or reject.

Mr. Smith in reply to an inquiry said Reed Smoot became an apostle April 9, 1900.

"Right here let me ask you when your last child was born?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"I don't know whether that has any bearing on the case," said Mr. Smith, "but I believe it was on the day Mr. Smoot became an apostle."

"Then there has been none since?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"No, sir."

"Then so far as you and Mr. Smoot are concerned, you were in harmony," remarked Mr. Burrows.

Mr. Worthington inquired whether at any of the joint meetings of the first presidency and the apostles the question of polygamous cohabitation had been discussed.

Mr. Smith said it had not, either in an advisory talk or in regard to taking official action to prevent the practice. He declared that when Mr. Smoot became an apostle the status of most of the polygamists had been fixed many years before.

In answer to questions by Mr. Worthington and Senator Burrows, Mr. Smith said Senator Smoot had never advised for or against continuance of polygamous cohabitation.

In relation to convictions, Mr. Smith said there have been none since the manifesto of 1890; that all of the convictions under the Edmunds law were while Utah was a territory. Senator Dubois referred to Mr. Worthington as counsel for Mr. Smith.

"I protest," said Mr. Worthington. "I am not the attorney for the witness. If I was the examination would have been far different."

A list of the first judges elected since Utah was a state showed that the former territorial judges were chosen without exception, and that all of them had formerly sent Mormons to prison for polygamous cohabitation. The purpose of this was to deny the inference that the Mormon church dominates the courts.

Mr. Worthington read the list of senators and representatives elected from Utah since the manifesto of 1890 to show the percentage of Mormons to Gentiles.

The witness was asked in regard to each: "Was he a Mormon or a Gentile?"

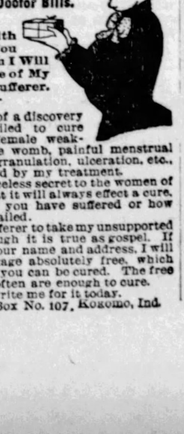
In regard to Frank J. Cannon, who was elected to the Senate, Mr. Smith said: "He was classed as a Mormon, but he was a poor one."

At the conclusion of the examination in regard to the courts and the personnel of the men on the bench, the hearing was adjourned until 2 p. m.

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.



To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

Sore Eyes Cured Free.

Famous Lotion That is Absolutely Harmless and Positively Cures Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Cataracts, Bloodshot or Inflamed or Tired Eyes.

It Makes Weak Eyes Strong and Gives Instant Relief to the Burning Pain or Soreness of Strained Eyes or Eyes Hurt by Night Work—Send Your Name and Address Today for Free Package.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. Mrs. B. A. Hubbard, Plum Point, Tenn., tells of her cure in a month with this lotion after all doctors and remedies had failed for five years to cure her. Today she can see

Bad Case of Granulated Lids Cured by Prof. H. T. Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion.

perfectly out of both eyes. Rev. M. H. Blackman, the well-known pastor of Ovid, Pa., was cured of a case of granulated eyelids that had resisted for years all attempts of doctors to cure. Mr. George W. Byers, Owensboro, Ky., was cured of ulcers and wild hairs with this lotion after all other remedies had failed. Dora Casey, Chicago, was cured of granulated lids, for which doctors treated her for five months steady, but failed to cure. Dr. J. W. Angell, of Iowa, one of the oldest and best known doctors in the west, suffered with granulated lids for seven years. He tried every remedy, but failed to cure until he used Prof. Schlegel's eye lotion and one bottle gave him more relief than all the remedies he ever tried. Dr. J. O. Gabler, of Peoria, Ill., suffered from childhood with granulated lids and was cured in a month with this famous lotion. G. Klopfer, the well known florist of Peoria, Ill., suffered for years with weak, watery and sore eyes and spent hundreds of dollars with doctors. One bottle of Prof. Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion cured him. It stops pain instantly. It contains no cocaine nor other harmful drugs, and it cures every case of sore or weak eyes and cures to stay cured. The professor is very glad to send a free package of his remedy to anyone who suffers with their eyes. Write today to Prof. H. T. Schlegel, 423 Mackinaw Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and be cured.

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor,

and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that today it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of tablets in the house, and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Denies That He Ever Entertained a Colored Man.

Washington, March 3.—The house today resumed consideration of the district of Columbia appropriation bill in committee of the whole, Mr. Lawrence, Mass., in the chair.

Mr. Webb, (N. C.) calling attention to the statement made a few days ago by Mr. Scott (Kan.) that a negro had dined in the White House while Mr. Cleveland was President, announced that he had written the former President, sending him an extract from the record, and asking if the statements made by Mr. Scott were true.

"This morning," he said, "I received the following reply," which he read amid applause on the Democratic side:

"Princeton, March 2, 1904.

"Hon. E. Y. Webb, House of Representatives.

"Dear Sir:—It is a matter of small concern to me that a Mr. Scott has seen fit to use my name in a display of his evil propensities on the floor of the house of representatives.

"In answer to your inquiry, however, I have to say of his statement, that the colored man, C. H. J. Taylor, took lunch with me at the White House, that it is a deliberate fabrication out of whole cloth.

"As far as Mr. Taylor is concerned, I understand, prior to his appointment as register of deeds at Washington, that he had served as an assistant in the office of the city attorney at Kansas City. His nomination as register was confirmed by the senate and he served in that place with intelligence and efficiency. He has since died. Some people restrain themselves from abusing the dead.

"My inquiries concerning Mr. Taylor before his appointment, my observation of him during his incumbency, and the little I have known of him since, satisfied me that his character is very unjustly attacked in the diatribe of Mr. Scott.

"One charge is made against Mr. Taylor by Mr. Scott, which he doubly clinches with truth when he declares: 'He was a black negro.' I am led, however, to doubt his familiarity with his subject when he adds, 'as black as you ever saw.' Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Mr. Webb said he wanted this denial to travel that the statement of Mr. Scott might be overtaken. "Mr. Cleveland was a friend of the negro, but not a fool friend," said Mr. Webb. "He never by word or act encouraged the dream of social equality in the breast of the black man." This was greeted with applause by the Democrats.

Mr. Scott said he accepted the statement of Mr. Cleveland as true and offered his apology to the former President. In justice to himself, said Mr. Scott, he desired to say that he never before heard the report denied.

Mr. Swanson (Va.) asked Mr. Scott where he had heard the report, to which Mr. Scott replied that he had seen the statement in newspapers. Mr. Swanson asked further for a copy of a newspaper containing the statement. Mr. Scott explained that these statements were made several years ago, and the papers might not be easily procured. He said that he had made full apology to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Scott added that he had brought to Mr. Cleveland for the first time in four years applause from the Democratic side. This was loudly applauded upon the majority side of the chamber.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, March 1.—The senate today passed the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies by a vote of 35 to 17. Mr. Carmack offered a series of amendments, all of which were tabled, as was also one by Mr. Newlands. At the request of Mr. Lodge the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting merchandise between the United States and the Philippines and relieving vessels engaged in the interisland trade of the Philippines from the requirements of the coastwise laws of the United States was taken up. An amendment fixing July 1, 1909, as the time when the act shall take effect was voted down, 13 to 33. An amendment deferring the time to July 1, 1905, was accepted, but not acted upon. Senator Gallinger introduced a bill increasing the salaries of the executive officers of the government and senators and representatives.

The house today concluded general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. A variety of subjects other than the bill was discussed. Representative McDermott, of New Jersey, introduced a resolution amending the constitution by limiting the number of representatives in congress after 1911 to 200, each state to have at least one. Representative Cowherd (Mo.) introduced a resolution directing the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to investigate the charges of shippers of live stock that they are not fairly treated by the railroad companies of the west. The bill giving the consent of congress to the removal of restrictions from the sale of allotted lands on the Puyallup reservation in Washington was passed.

Washington, March 2.—The senate today took up the bill for the amendment of the laws governing the dairy business in the District of Columbia, and it was debated at length. The bill for the regulation of Philippine shipping was the principal subject of consideration. It brought up a somewhat general discussion of the Philippine question, and was amended so as to defer for a year the time when the bill shall take effect. An amendment by Mr. Carmack postponing the operation of the bill until 1906 was laid on the table by a vote of 37 to 15. At Mr. Mallory's suggestion the bill was so amended as to except supplies for the army and navy so as to prevent conflict with the bill regulating the shipment of government supplies which was passed yesterday. A large number of private pension bills were passed. Senator Dietrich introduced a bill permitting the leasing of public lands in the state of Nebraska for grazing purposes and increasing from 160 to 640 acres the area of land that may be entered by one person under the homestead laws. At 4:50 p. m. the senate went into executive session to permit Mr. Spooner to report the Cuban treaty from the committee on foreign relations, and again at 4:53 reopened the doors.

The house today devoted its time to consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill in committee of the whole, but took no action on the measure. It amended the bill by unanimous vote so as to fix the minimum rates which may be charged the District of Columbia for telephone service or for telephones in private residences at from $25 to $50 per annum. Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, introduced a resolution directing the secretary of commerce and labor to suspend at once and indefinitely all killing of fur seals on the Pribylof Islands, Alaska. Mr. Moreli introduced a bill making vessels of not exceeding 1,000 tons, which on March 1, 1904, were licensed to enter the interisland carrying trade of the Philippines, eligible to American registry.

Washington, March 3.—For almost four hours the senate, which technically remained on the naval appropriation bill, discussed a wide range of subjects, including the policy of the United States in the Philippines and the Russo-Japanese war. The principal participants were Messrs. Hale, Bacon, Lodge, Depew, Patterson, Perkins and Money. Mr. Hale, in charge of the naval bill, criticised the plans of the naval board as tending to an establishment beyond the needs of the country. Messrs. Depew and Mr. Perkins defended the naval officers. Mr. Lodge declared a large navy essential to the maintenance of peace. Mr. Money said he did not consider the total appropriation, $97,000,000, carried by the bill as excessive under our present policy in the Orient. He, however, criticised that policy, as did other Democratic speakers. The senate at 5 p. m. went into executive session.

In the house today was read a letter from Grover Cleveland to Representative Webb, of North Carolina, denying that C. H. J. Taylor ever dined with him at the White House while he was President, as charged by Representative Scott, of Kansas, a few days ago. Mr. Scott offered his apology to the former President, saying he never before had heard the statement denied. A discussion of the race question followed, during which Mr. Williams, the minority leader, criticised President Roosevelt for having invited Booker T. Washington to a meal at his table. Mr. Representative Webb said Mr. Cleveland had been a friend of the negro, but never had held out to him the hope of social equality. Mr. Williams said objection to the appointment of a negro to a foreign mission, the statement that there could be no discrimination, but asserted that a Chinaman would not be appointed postmaster on the Pacific coast. The house passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Washington, March. 4.—Practically the entire time of the Senate today was given to consideration of the question of the establishment of a naval training station on the great lakes. Most of the senators from states bordering on the lakes participated in a controversy over an effort to secure as an amendment to the committee amendment a provision authorizing the appointment of a new commission to select a site. This amendment was offered by Mr. Quarles (Wis.), and its origin was due to the fact that a former commission had given preference to Lake Bluff, Ill. Mr. Foraker contended for the advantages of Put-in Bay, O. The committee amendment was modified so as to make it apply to all of the great lakes and not alone to Lake Michigan. Mr. Quarles' amendment was not acted on and will be considered tomorrow. A bill was passed amending the law governing leaves of absence of persons employed in the executive departments. It specifically excludes Sundays and legal holidays from the thirty days' annual leave of such employes, and extends the law so as to make it cover the clerks and employes of the government printing office. Mr. Foster, (Wash.), introduced a bill confirming the grant of right of way to the Northern Pacific railroad and its successors. The Senate at 5 p. m. went into executive session.

The House today had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill, the reading of which for the purpose of amendment was pending on adjournment. During the general debate Mr. Martin (Rep., Dak.) introduced a resolution directing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the causes of the differences which exist between the price of live cattle and dressed beef. He opposed an appeal of the forfeiture clause in the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Stanley (Ky.) made an urgent appeal for relief at the hands of Congress for the tobacco growers and tollers in the tobacco fields. He claimed competition had been destroying the combinations of capital. Mr. Hedges (Rep., Iowa) spoke in opposition to the "Iowa idea." Mr. Robinson (Ind.) declared a monopoly exists in the coal business in the Indian Territory, and said the subject should be investigated by the department of commerce and labor. The controverted features of the Indian bill went over until tomorrow. The House confirmed the right of Mr. Sims (Dem., Tenn.) to his seat. A Republican had contested it.

Washington, March 5.—The Senate today agreed to the report of the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. A bill was passed authorizing the President to extend an invitation to the international congress of hygiene to meet in Washington in 1909. The naval appropriation bill was taken up, and the discussion assumed a political aspect. Mr. Clay held that the Monroe doctrine was not in danger, and nothing is so likely to make trouble with other powers as an immense navy manned by many ambitious men. Mr. Depew replied to Mr. Clay and declared that the country will have a navy big enough to protect it. Mr. Hale asserted that should Japan be successful in the present war the United States would find more danger to commercial interests from that ambitious power than any other. The amendment proposed by Mr. Quarles to the committee amendment for a naval station on the great lakes was accepted, and the original amendment as amended agreed to. Mr. Foraker gave notice that on Thursday, March 31, he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions of respect for the late Senator Hanna.

The House today passed the Indian appropriation bill after some controversy relative to provisions affecting tribes in the Indian Territory. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Stephens (Texas) to eliminate the provision for continuing the Dawes commission another year. Among the important amendments adopted were those removing restrictions on the disposition of lands of the Cherokee Indians who are not of full Indian blood and vesting authority in the secretary of the interior heretofore resting with the Dawes commission in the matter of sale of lands belonging to the Creek Indians. The provision authorizing the renting of certain lands in the Indian Territory which have been allotted to full-blood Indians of a number of tribes was stricken from the bill on a point of order. There was a spirited contest over the question of the maintenance of a warehouse at Omaha. The members of the Nebraska delegation were opposed by Mr. Mann (Ill.) and Mr. Sherman (N. Y.), but the former won their fight in behalf of Omaha. The postoffice appropriation bill was reported. A bill for the relief of settlers within the limits of the grant of land to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway company in New Mexico was passed.

Washington, March 6.—The plans of the senate managers contemplate keeping supply bills in the front, to the exclusion of other business. Consideration of the naval bill will be resumed tomorrow, and then the army appropriation bill will be taken up. It is expected that by the time the army bill shall have been disposed of, the bill making appropriations for fortifications or the providing funds for the District of Columbia will be ready. An effort will be made to secure consideration of the nomination of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major general during the week. Senator Foraker will begin argument of the contest in favor of confirmation, and Senators Scott and Blackburn of the opposition. If the appropriation bills and the Wood case do not consume the entire time, Senator Lodge's Philippine shipping bill will be considered. Senator Beveridge will make another attempt Thursday to pass a number of pending Alaskan bills.

Postal affairs will occupy the attention of the house most of this week. Mr. Overstreet, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, will call up the postoffice appropriation bill tomorrow, and several days will be consumed in its disposition. Tuesday, by special agreement, private claims bills have been made the special order. Tomorrow the postoffice committee will report the Hay resolution requesting certain information regarding the use of "influence" by members of the house to secure increases of salary, etc., for postmasters. The committee will recommend that this resolution be laid upon the table. Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, expects to request unanimous consent tomorrow for the consideration of his resolution directing the department of commerce and labor to investigate the causes for the differences which exist between the cost of live cattle and dressed beef, and on which the committee on interstate and foreign commerce has ordered a favorable report.

Washington, March 7.—The senate today passed the naval appropriation bill. The principal question debated in connection with it related to the price and method of supplying armor plate for battleships, growing out of an amendment suggested by Mr. Patterson providing for a government armor plant. He ultimately withdrew the amendment, but one of several others on the same line, which were laid on the table. The credentials of Senator-elect Dick of Ohio were read. The reading of the army appropriation bill was taken up, but was not

READERS WHO WERE CURED

of Kidney Disease, Bladder and Urinary Trouble and Rheumatism, You, Too, Can Try It Free and Be Cured.

We would like to have every reader of The Toledo Weekly Blade who suffers from any disease of the kidneys, bladder or rheumatism and earnestly desires to be cured secure a free trial of the well-known discovery by Dr. Edwin Turnock that seems to have such a wonderfully quick effect in curing these diseases. You will doubtless remember Dr. Turnock as the famous specialist in uric acid diseases whose original discoveries some years ago startled the medical fraternity of both hemispheres when they were made public and brought to light a newer and better system for the cure of these diseases. These discoveries are now embodied in the famous treatment bearing his name and which is accomplishing such remarkably permanent cures in Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albuminuria, sugar in the urine, cystitis, pains in the back, legs, side and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

To show what really wonderful things are being done by this treatment, the case of Soldier H. C. Hamilton can be cited. He is 83 years old, a veteran of the civil war, living at the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me. The trial alone, at 83, banished all his pain and kidney and bladder disease from which he had suffered since the war. G. G. Rector, of Marshall, N. C., was all run down from rheumatism, and a test of the treatment not only cured his rheumatism, but made him stronger by thirty pounds. Harry Matsinger, 1624, North Sydenham street, Philadelphia, though a lifelong sufferer, needed only the trial to cure him of urinary trouble. The cures of Mrs. W. J. Kelly of Loda, Ill.; Mr. William Hollister, of Dalsey Valley, N. Y., and numerous others are too well known to need retelling. If you would like to try such a treatment without cost, it is easily done by sending your name and address to the Turnock Medical Co., 250 Turnock building, Chicago, Ill. It puts you under no obligation whatever, so do not hesitate to write at once, and it will not be long before you are happily cured.

CANAL COMMISSION

Will Soon Sail for the Isthmus of Panama.

Washington, March 5.—Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, had a conference Friday with the President, relating to canal matters. At the conclusion of the conference, Admiral Walker, said that he had notified the members of the commission by telegraph to come to Washington at their earliest convenience. He said he expected the commission would sail for the isthmus on the 22d inst. If, however, all the member could not arrange their affairs so as to leave at that time, the commission would leave on the steamer sailing a week later.

It is said that the President adopted an unusual procedure in specifically naming in the list of nominations Admiral Walker as chairman of the commission; it is usual to leave the selection of the chairman to the commission itself. But there already were slight signs of friction, it is stated, which impelled the President to prevent any contest in the commission, by naming the chairman himself.

Rear Admiral Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, is going to Panama to make an inspection of the sanitary conditions on the isthmus. No date has been set for his departure, but he will have a conference with Rear Admiral Walker, president of the isthmian canal commission, before working out the details of his trip.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Washington, March 7.—The commission appointed by the President on October 22, 1903, consisting of W. A. Richards, commissioner of the general land office; Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the department of agriculture, and F. H. Newell, chief engineer of the reclamation service, to make suggestions regarding provisions of the laws relating to public lands, has made to the President a partial report which was sent to congress today. It recommends the repeal of the timber and stone act and the substitution of suitable provisions for selling, after appraisal, the timber on public lands when needed in large or small quantities for industrial purposes.

The commission also recommends the repeal of the law permitting assignment of entries under the desert land law and urges the importance of a more careful administration of the law, especially of those provisions relating to obtaining an adequate permanent water supply. It advocates the restricting of the commutation clause of the homestead entry, where such entries are located within forest reserves or where the land is chiefly valuable for timber.

It suggests the outlines for a law permitting homestead entries upon agricultural land within forest reserves and the survey and description of such agricultural lands by metes and bounds rather than by the rectangular system, thus permitting the agricultural lands to be selected along the valleys and to embrace the good tillable land without taking in extensive tracts of side hill.

The recommendation also is made that when lands are restored to entry after temporary segregation, ample time should be allowed homestead entrymen to exercise their rights, giving them the preference over persons who may wish to select the land by the use of scrip or other form of entry.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, March 2.—The opinion of the majority of the court of claims delivered by Chief Justice Nott yesterday, dismissing the suit brought by the state of South Carolina against the United States to recover money paid by the state as special taxes for the sale of liquors at dispensaries, has been made public. The opinion says this is believed to be the first case brought before a court in which a state has united in one undertaking an exercise of the police power with a commercial business. The court decides that the excise tax is not an interference with the state police power.

BIBLE ANNIVERSARY.

Washington, March 7.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court; Senator Dolliver, of Iowa; the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, and many other persons prominent in official, diplomatic and social circles, attended the service yesterday in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at St. John's Episcopal church. Justice Brewer and Senator Dolliver were the principal speakers. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, president of the American Bible Society, presided and made a few remarks in which he said that during the lifetime of the British and American societies they had circulated 270,000,000 copies of the Bible and parts of the Bible to the nations of the world.

Target Practice.

Washington, March 5.—Admiral Evans telegraphs, the navy department that the annual target practice of the battleships and cruisers of the Asiatic fleet has been completed. The best single scores made were as follows: In eleven minutes and twenty seconds the best 13-inch gun of the Wisconsin made nine hits, the Oregon six hits and the Kentucky five hits. The best five-inch gun of the Kentucky made eleven hits in two minutes.

Franco-American Alliance.

Paris, March 7.—Miss Cora Stackleberg, an American girl, was married today to Lieutenant Bordage, of the First Regiment of Zouaves. The ceremony was performed in the French church in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, and was attended by numerous prominent members of the American colony in Paris.

GROFF SENTENCED.

Gets the Same Dose as the First Three Convicted.

Washington, March 5.—Justice Pritchard today overruled the motion of Samuel A. Groff, one of the recently convicted defendants in the postoffice trial, and sentenced him to two years in the Moundsville penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $10,000, sentence to begin on arrival at the penitentiary. Groff immediately furnished bond for $20,000 pending an appeal.

The action today places Samuel A. Groff on the same plane as his brother, Diller B. Groff, and the other defendants, August W. Machen, for many years the head of the free delivery system of the postoffice department, and Dr. George E. Lorenz, the former postmaster of Toledo, Ohio. All of the defendants now have asked for consideration of their cases by the court of appeals, and it is likely to be months before they can be reached there. All of the men are out on $20,000 bail each.

When the Groff case was called today, his counsel, Mr. Maddox, asked for a continuance until the middle of the week, on the ground that the rules of the court allowed until that time, and that he had so arranged with the district attorney under the practice here. The court ruled that the cause was not sufficient for continuance, that the errors of law claimed had been already fought out and passed upon. Groff's counsel immediately abandoned the effort for a new trial, and pleaded for mitigation of sentence.

Assistant District Attorney Taggart replied for the government, opposing the motion and plea. The court immediately overruled the motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment, imposed sentence and counsel gave notice of appeal. Samuel H. Walker, of this city furnished the $20,000 bail.

WILL GUARD THE CANAL

Naval Department Will Provide for Marines.

Washington, March 8.—The comptroller of the treasury has received a communication from the secretary of the navy, who, after quoting section five of the act of June 28, 1902, which authorizes the construction of an isthmian canal and its defenses, and appropriates ten million dollars toward the project, says:

"After conference with the President on the subject, this department proposes to keep on or near the Isthmus of Panama, for the 'defense of said canal, harbors, and defenses,' two battalions of marines, each consisting of about 415 men and officers. Provision must be made for the temporary housing of these men in barracks of some sort while on this duty, which may be of extended duration inasmuch as protection of this character will perhaps be required during the entire period of the construction of the canal. It is considered desirable that both of these battalions should not be on duty at the same time, but that they should be so placed as to relieve each other alternately about every two or three months, as health conditions and the exigencies of the service may require and in pursuance of this policy it is desirable that accommodations should be provided for one of the battalions at some point which, while more healthful, is at the same time, readily accessible. The recently acquired naval station at Guantanamo appears to meet these conditions.

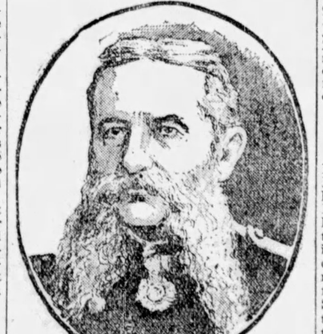
"Under the circumstances above recited your opinion is requested as to whether the expense of making temporary provision on the Isthmus and at the naval station, Guantanamo, or elsewhere in the neighborhood, as may be found expedient, for the battalions of marines referred to, may be defrayed from appropriations contained in the act above dated."

The comptroller decided that the cost of this work may be defrayed from the appropriation indicated.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER

No One Knows the Canal Problem So Well.

Washington, March 8.—Rear Admiral Walker, chairman of the Panama commission, is not an engineer by profession, but it is admitted that no one knows the



REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

isthmian canal problem so well as he. He is a an executive and business man, and a diplomat of uncommon ability.

ALL BIDS REJECTED.

Washington, March 4.—The interior department has rejected all the bids submitted several days ago for the supply of from 150,000 to 250,000 barrels of Portland cement to the government for the Salt River irrigation project in Arizona. The action is the result of the alleged excessive prices submitted by the cement manufacturers, the department stating that first class Portland cement can be manufactured at the dam site on Salt River from good materials at hand there for less than $3 per barrel, including the entire cost of the plant, fuel, operation, etc. This figure would make a saving of about $1 per barrel, the department report says, on the basis of the lowest regular bid, or a saving of $300,000 for 150,000 barrels or $500,000 for 250,000 barrels, the elargest amount to be supplied. The department will now consider the question of erecting a plant for the government manufacture of the cement, the purchase of the supply in open market or readvertisement of bids.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Paris, March 4.—Mail advices received at Madagascar from Mayotte, Comero Islands, say that three craters of the Great Comoro Islands have been in a state of continuous eruption since February 25. There have been some victims among the natives.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 144, Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

BOUND FOR HOLY LAND

American Delegates to Sunday School Congress Depart.

New York, March 8.—When the big steamer Grosser Kurfurst, of the North German Lloyd Line puffed and snorted her way out of her berth in Hoboken today, and turned her nose seaward, there was a great waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the large crowd assembled on the dock to bid bon voyage to the 850 pilgrims for the Holy Land. The ship carried the American delegates to the World's Sunday School Congress, which is to be held in Jerusalem next month. Nearly every state and territory of the Union is represented among the 850 passengers and a number of Canadian Sunday school workers are also among the party.

The pilgrimage is the most notable of its kind since the crusades of the Middle Ages, the two being comparable in numbers and enthusiasm, though not in purpose.

The most elaborate arrangements have been made for the trip, and the itinerary is all that could be desired by the student of history and the Scriptures. Among the places to be visited are Madeira, Gibraltar, Northern Africa, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt, Italy and the Riviera. In addition a number of interesting side trips have been arranged for those who wish to take them. Herbert E. Clark, at present United States vice consul at Jerusalem, and a resident of Palestine for thirty-six years, will personally accompany and direct the trip. At Jerusalem the members of the party will be cared for in hotels, convents and the home of American residents. Three days, April 18, 19 and 20, will be given up to the world's Sunday school convention, held in tents just outside the city walls. In addition to the numerous places of interest within the walls of Jerusalem, the visitors will be taken on numerous excursions through the valleys and towns round about the Holy City. Special meetings will be held at such places as Bethany, the Mount of Olives and the Bethleham hills. Trips will also be made to the Dead Sea, Mizpah, St. John's birthplace, Hebron, etc.

Throughout the trip across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean services will be conducted on board the ship every Sunday. An important part will be the Sunday school session for the study of the lesson of the day. Dr. William B. Chamberlin, professor of sacred music in the Chicago theological seminary, has prepared a selection of hymns and music suitable to the subjects to be presented at the convention and commemorative of the scenes visited and the historic events suggested, in addition to numbers appropriate to general worship and the Sabbath day services, to the missionary and other interests brought to the attention of the tourists, and to the home land.

The chief promotors of this Twentieth Century crusade are all business men who find leisure to devote much attention to Sunday school work. Foremost among the number are E. K. Warren, a wealthy manufacturer of Three Oaks, Mich., who is chairman of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Congress; W. N. Hartshorn, a Boston publisher, who is treasurer of the central executive committee, and W. J. Semelroth, of St. Louis, who is secretary of the committee.

THEATRE FIRES.

Elmira, N. Y., March 7.—Fire broke out in a cigar factory under the Lyceum Theatre at 11:15 o'clock last night and soon the entire block was a mass of flames. It started from a natural gas explosion, it is stated. The Lyceum Theatre, one of the Reis circuit of houses and owned by Colonel D. C. Robinson, was totally destroyed, loss $68,000. The rest of the block was badly gutted and the loss will be over $50,000. The Elks' lodge rooms were totally destroyed. Henry Boulle, a stage manager, was nearly suffocated by the smoke when rescued. The Mamie Fleming Repertoire company lost its trunks and scenery.

At 1 o'clock this morning a burning rag was found on the Auditorium stage. This theatre is in the Realty building next to the Lyceum block. It is thought from this that both theatres were deliberately set on fire.

At 4:30 this morning the fire was gotten under control. D. C. Robinson, owner of the Lyceum theatre, was the heaviest loser, well informed persons estimating the damage to his property at $70,000. The theatre was insured for $45,000. Among the other losers are John M. Connellit, wholesale liquor dealer; Hughes & Sullivan, undertakers; Isador Bernstein, cigar manufacturer; J. J. O'Conner, wholesale liquor dealer, and Zera Compton, awnings and tents. Connelly's loss is placed at $25,000, and that of Hughes & Sullivan at $5,000. Estimates of the damage to other property could not be obtained.

CHIMNEY BUTTE RANCH.

Washington, March 4.—Among the President's callers Thursday was Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, who exhibited a photograph of "Chimney Butte Ranch," in Billings county, North Dakota, which President Roosevelt occupied twenty years ago when he was "ranching" on the Little Missouri. It has been decided by the North Dakota people to remove the buildings to the St. Louis fair as a part of the state exhibit and Senator Hansbrough's mission was to obtain from the President some proof that the cabins were the same he occupied. After examining the photo, the President wrote the following on a slip of paper:

"Joe and Sylvane Ferris can tell if this is the ranch house. It looks like it. It was theirs and I lived in it in '83 and part of '84 while ranching on the Little Missouri."

Senator Hansbrough said he would have the pencilled proof framed and hung in the ranch house when it was rebuilt at the fair.

A HUGE REFINERY.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—The Standard Oil company is, it is said, to build the largest oil refinery in the world at Kansas City, and pipe oil from Kansas. The refinery, it is stated, is to be erected in what is known as the Sugar Creek valley on the Missouri river, ten miles south of the business center of Kansas City, where 120 acres of land have already been purchased. Surveyors are now at work on the site and it is predicted that the plant will be running by October next. There is to be an acid plant, paraffine works, tallow works and the various other facilities for the manufacture of the products of the crude oil. The plant will, it is said, employ 1,700 men. A pipe line that will carry the oil nearly 200 miles from Neodesha, Kansas, is to be built to the new refinery. The deal for the land is said to have been under way for several months and to have been conducted with the utmost secrecy.

The Transport Dix.

San Francisco, March 5.—The transport Dix arrived here Friday, from Portland. As soon as the hold can be fitted with stalls the vessel will take a consignment of horses and mules to the Philippines. The alterations will take about ten days. The transport Buford is on the way here from Portland and is due tomorrow.

Those Two Consuls.

Washington, March 7.—The Chinese government has granted the application of the state department for exequaters for Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson as United States consuls at Mukden and Antung, respectively. These officers are now at sea on their way to the east and they should reach Shanghai about the end of the first week in April. At this point they will wait for further instructions from the state department before proceeding to their posts. Antung is reported to be garrisoned by a Russian force and Mukden is believed to be Russian headquarters in Manchuria.

FAMINE IS THREATENED

Food Supply of Northern Japan May Be Cut Off.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—There is no truth in the reports that the Japanese fleet bombarded Vladisvostok all day yesterday. According to the latest information the fleet simply showed itself and sailed away without firing a gun. One reason for the appearance of the Japanese in northern waters advanced here, is their probable desire to regain possession of the Island of Sakhalien, which was ceded to Russia by Japan. It is pointed out that the whole of Northern Japan will be threatened with famine if the food supply derived from the Island Sakhalien fisheries is cut off. Nine-tenths of the exports go to Japan in addition to which Japanese boats have been carrying on piratical fishing along the coast, which has exhausted the fish supply of the Amur Estury. The native tribes there are suffering from hunger and typhus.

The Russian government will prepare a gunboat flotilla on the Amur to operate for the protection of the fisheries as soon as the river is free from ice.

The wife of Admiral Stark, the former commander of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, has returned here from Port Arthur. She is very indignant and denies the report that the admiral and his officers were ashore attending a ball at the time the Japanese attacked the Russian squadron. Madame Stark declares her husband did not pass the night ashore after he took command of the squadron. On the night of the attack, February 8, all the officers and crews were on board at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 8 o'clock at night the admiral held a council of war on board the flagship, instead of opening a ball in honor of his wife's birthday. This was followed by a Japanese attack at 11 o'clock that night, confirming in this respect, the Associated Press account of the attack as cabled March 5. On the day of the bombardment a shell exploded over the head of Mme. Stark's daughter, but did not injure her.

About 40,000 Buriat tribesmen inhabitating the trans-Baikal territory have petitioned the young czarina to be allowed to continue their tribal relations and not be placed under the Russian administrative system, with the alternative of permission to migrate to Mongolia. The czar telegraphed declining to grant the tribesmen's request.

Count Orloff Dashkoff has given another $100,000 towards the fund being used to strengthen the navy.

GIBRALTAR OF FAR EAST

Vladivostok Long Regarded as Such.

London, March 8.—There is considerable curiosity here concerning the resisting power of Vladivostok, which has long been regarded as the Gibraltar of the far East. Vladivostok is known to the better equipped as a naval base and to have greater docking and repairing resources than Port Arthur, but doubts are expressed as to the character of its defenses. Russia has been settled there for forty years, and it is consequently considered as likely that the defenses and guns at this place are of a somewhat obsolete character. It is understood that during the past few years all the available new guns and war material which it was possible to send over the single line trans-Siberian railroad have been used for the strengthening of Port Arthur and points in Manchuria, leaving Vladivostok with old type guns of short range. It is reported that Vladivostok is ill-supplied with provisions and necessaries, and no more war news from the far East is published this morning.

Dispatches from Tokio speak of the sacrifices being made by the Japanese nation. According to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Tokio, the Mikado is abandoning all luxuries, the court is following his example and all are going to live abstemiously until the war is ended.

The Kobe correspondent of the Daily Express says the Crown Prince of Japan and Prince Arisugava are going to the seat of war.

Other dispatches say that public and private concerns are all curtailing their expenses in order to aid the movement in the prosecution of the war.

According to the Che Foo corresponden of the Morning Post it is expected the Japanese will reach the left bank of the lower Yalu about March 10. A large force of Russians is strongly entrenched on the hills in the Antung district, adjacent and parallel to the river. Their position is similar to that which the Boers held on the Tagula river.

PRETTY SMOOTH SULTAN

Won't Let Black Sea Fleet Out Without Concessions.

Berlin, March 8.—The Porte has thus far met the requests of the Russian ambassador to Turkey, Zinovieff, to permit the Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles, by naming conditions wholly unacceptable by Russia. One of these conditions naturally is that Russia shall break off or evade the fulfillment of her agreements with Austria respecting the Balkans, give the sultan leave to settle the controversies by his own methods, and assist Turkey should Austria or other powers dispute the sultan's decisions. Russia rejected these proposals as preposterous, but she renewed her request to which there seems little likelihood of the sultan yielding, as British diplomacy is active at Constantinople in urging on the Porte a strict observance of the Berlin treaty. France, so far as can be perceived here, has not seconded Rusisa in this matter.

The Mandjur Dismantled.

New York, March 8.—M. Lessar, the Russian minister to Pesin, has telegraphed the Russian consul here sanctioning the dismantlement of the Mandjur, cables the Shanghai correspondent of the American. Her breech blocks and munitions will be placed in the custody of the customs, and the crew will be released on parole. The Japanese cruiser Akitsushina will leave Shanghai immediately after this is done.

Attack Was Planned.

Tokio, Tuesday, March 8.—The report of the naval attack upon Vladivostok is not confirmed officially, although the navy department admits that an attack was planned. A report is expected from the fleet commander before long.

Port Arthur Tranquil.

Port Arthur, March 8.—Vice Admiral Makaroff, the ice-breaking specialist of the Russian navy, arrived at Dalny yesterday and is expected here today. Complete tranquility prevails throughout this district, and nothing has been seen of the Japanese.

Mobilization Proceeds.

Shanghai, March 8.—The mobilization of Japanese troops proceeds regularly but much slower than expected. Once landed in Corea and Manchuria the Japanese forces will be divided into four armies. The points of concentration selected by the Japanese general staff are not yet known.

HAPPY MOTHER'S TOUCHING STORY

Of Baby's Dreadful Suffering from Eczema.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

Now His Skin Is as White as a Snow Flake.

"A terrible rash broke out on Charlie's poor little face and spread to his neck, chest and back. I had never seen anything quite like it before," writes Mrs. Helena Rath of 821 10th Ave., N. Y. City. "The skin rose in little lumps,

and matter came out. My baby's skin was hot, and how he did suffer. He wouldn't eat, and night after night I walked the floor with him, weak as I was. Often I had to stop because I felt faint and my back throbbed with pain. But the worst pain of all was to see my poor little boy burning with those nasty sores. At last I was persuaded by a friend across the street to try the Cuticura Remedies. She gave me some Cuticura Ointment—I think the box was about half full—and a piece of Cuticura Soap. I followed the directions, bathing Charlie and putting that nice Ointment on the sores. Little by little, but so surely, Charlie and I both got more peace by day and more sleep by night. The sores sort of dried up and went away, and now Charlie is cured completely."

"Yes, that fat little boy by the window is Charlie, and his skin is as white as a snow flake, thanks to the Cuticura Remedies. I think everybody should know about the Soap and Ointment, and if it is going to help other mothers with sick babies, go ahead and publish what I have told you."

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair."

JAIL STORMED AT NIGHT

Slayer of Springfield Policeman Shot and Hanged.

Springfield, O., March 8.—Richard Dixon, a negro, was shot to death here last night by a mob for the fatal shooting Sunday morning of Police Sergeant Charles Collis. Dixon came from Cynthiana, Ky. The mob was composed of a couple of thousand men, but those who [illegible] Dixon formed a number far smaller than that, probably not more than 250, most of whom entered the county jail at 11 o'clock, dragged Dixon to the outside of the building, fired a number of shots into his body, killing him, and then tied a rope about his neck and hung him to a telegraph pole, where the body was further riddled with bullets.

Talk of a mob was frequently heard before supper.

Nothing was thought of it by the officers until as late as 7:30, when a group of boys gathered in front of the jail. This group was augmented by a few men and by 8 o'clock 300 men had congregated about the jail yard and steps. It was known that only a leader was wanted to start the assault, but no one assumed the responsibility. At one time the iron bar at the east entrance was removed and the door partly opened. The policemen on the inside promptly opened the door and pulled the two nearest men inside. This ended all active attempts to break the door until nearly 11 o'clock, when the mob broke in the east door with a railroad iron.

Sheriff Routzahn addressed the mob from the jail steps. He told the men that there would be a special session of the grand jury called at once and the law would surely give the negro the limit for his crime. He said further that any attempt at force would be met with force, and much as he deplored the crime he would be compelled to fire if the mob stormed the jail. He said the building was practically impregnable and said that he had a force of deputies and police inside sufficient to defend the place for an indefinite time. He said he doubtless knew scores of men in the crowd and it would be the hardest task of his life if he was compelled to take the life of any of his neighbors. Only a small portion of the mob heard his voice, as hundreds of men in the street below were calling out for Dixon's life.

Upon the request of Mayor Bowlus Major T. J. Kirkpatrick, of the Third O. N. G., had Companies B and E in readiness to aid in defending the jail. Before either company was ready, however, an entrance into the jail had been forced.

When Dixon had been secured it required only a few minutes to push back the small cordon of policemen who made their last stand at the east entrance in an ineffectual attempt to keep Dixon inside. The negro's face was livid and when he appeared at the top of the main steps he would have fallen from sheer terror had he not been suspended in the grasp of a dozen men. The police again rallied to his aid, and when the mob saw this the leaders hurriedly decided to kill their victim before the arrival of the militia.

There have been eleven murders in Clark county in the last two years and in no instance has there been a conviction for first degree murder. Several of these murders have been of the most cold-blooded and exasperating type, and this fact, more than any other, is responsible for the event of last night, the first lynching in the history of the county. There has never yet been a case of capital punishment from this, Clark county.

While the whole affair was done in the glare of electric lights no masks were used and handkerchiefs were not even resorted to by any of the men to conceal their faces. It is nevertheless the general opinion here that it will be a difficult task to secure the conviction of any of the participants in the tragedy. The affair is greatly regretted by the better class of citizens, although there is no attempt made anywhere to conceal the gratification at the outcome of the whole affair.

LIQUOR IN VERMONT.

Montpelier, Vt., March 2.—Late returns from the city and town elections yesterday indicate that five of the six cities and less than fifty out of 246 towns in the state voted in favor of licensing liquor saloons. Led by the city of Rutland, formerly a high license stronghold, the voters of the state strongly indicated that they were not as favorable to high license as they were two years ago when the stormiest campaign in fifty years was carried on.

The places not yet heard from are small and remote hamlets, all of which gave no license majorities last year and which are not believed by either side to change this year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 8.—Close—A heavy liquidation during the last hour of the session today gave wheat a weak close, ¾ to 1¾c under yesterday. The market ruled firm and higher throughout the day until the last hour when the big interests at Chicago dumped an immense amount of wheat on the market. Buyers were scarce. There had been a heavy short covering during the morning and with the let-up in this class of trade the first offerings of any large amount started prices off. May broke to 94c and July went to 88c. The close was bullish. Clearances were over 200,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible report showed a decrease for the week of 429,000 bushels. A good export business developed. New York reporting 12 loads taken at the seaboard.

Opening wheat prices this morning were firm, ½c higher for the May and cash to ⅛@¼c higher for the July. Trading during the morning was moderately active and under the influence of late receipts in the Northwest, firm cables considering our decline of yesterday, continued dry weather in the Southwest and lower consols, values worked higher, all of the options showing fractional advances. The report yesterday to the effect that the strike in Argentine had been settled was without foundation. The light receipts in the Northwest were a surprise. They were due to the congested condition of the railroads. Reports of serious damage to the winter wheat crop are factors in the market. There were some good short coverings on these reports. All of the foreign markets were firm. The domestic situation continues strong. The dry weather in the Southwest was a feature of the weather map. There was no precipitation in Kansas Missouri, or elsewhere in that vicinity, but there were light snows in Manitoba and light showers in the Ohio Valley. Temperatures are mild. All the outside markets were firm.

Primary receipts today were 631,000 bushels, against 712,000 a week ago and 514,000 a year ago; shipments, 467,000, against 396,000 and 165,000.

Opening corn prices came steady and unchanged from yesterday, with the May at 9c and the July at 50¼c. The effects of the Orange Judd Farmer's estimate of the farmers' surplus were felt today in a good buying from all quarters. Prices advanced sharply, the May at noon having touched 49¾c, while the July went to 51c. Trading was fairly active. The wet weather in this country and in Argentine continues an unfavorable feature for the crop and there was some good short covering following these reports. Receipts continue moderate. Liverpool cables came firm, ⅜c higher. The strength of the outside markets, particularly at Chicago, and the better tone to wheat values were factors.

Primary receipts today were 608,000 bu., against 711,000 a week ago and 936,000 a year ago; shipments, 408,000, against 353,000 and 634,000.

Oats followed the break in wheat, closing ¼ to ⅜c lower after a morning of strength. The big holders at Chicago were credited with some selling and this coupled with the weakness of the other grains caused prices to sag sharply. Bradstreet's visible supply statement showed a decrease for the week of 469,000 bushels. Clearances were 9,000 bushels. Clover seed closed steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 7.	Close Mar. 8.
Wheat—					
Cash	96¾	96¾	95½	95½	95¾
May	95¾	96	94	94¼	95¾
July	91¾	91¾	89	89¾	91¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	47½	48
May	49	50¾	48¾	48¾	49
July	50¾	51	50	50	50¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	44	44½
May	43½	44	42½	42½	43¼
July	40½	40½	40	40	40¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$7.05	$7.07½	$7.05	$7.07½	$7.07½
March	7.05	7.07½	7.05	7.07½	7.07½
April	6.95	....	....	6.95	6.95

Rye—No. 2, 75c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.45.
Alsike—Prime, $6.45.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93½	94½	91⅝	91⅝	94
July—new	89⅞	90½	87⅝	88	89¾
July—old	91¼	91¾	88⅞	89⅝	91
Sept.—new	85⅛	85½	82⅜	83⅛	84⅞
Sept.—old	86¼	86½	83⅝	84⅛	85⅝
Corn—					
May	54	55⅛	53½	53⅝	53⅞
July	52	52⅝	51	51¼	51⅞
Sept.	51	51⅝	50	50⅛	50⅜
Oats—					
May	42¾	43	41¼	41⅜	42¼
July	39⅞	40¼	39⅜	39¼	39⅝
Sept	34⅜	34½	33⅜	33⅝	34

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	98⅝	99¼	96⅝	97	98¾
July	96¾	96	93⅝	93⅞	95⅝
Corn—					
May	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	59
July	57¼	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	57¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	90¼	90⅝	87¼	87⅝	90
July	85¼	85⅝	83⅜	83⅞	85

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	94⅜	95⅞
July	....	....	....	94¼	95⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	94⅜	95¼
July	....	....	....	94¼	95⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$13.95	$14.12	$13.77	$13.87	$13.87
July	$14.10	$14.10	$13.97	$14.10	$14.05
Lard—					
May	$ 7.35	$ 7.37	$ 7.30	$ 7.32	$ 7.30
July	$ 7.45	$ 7.55	$ 7.42	$ 7.50	$ 7.42
Ribs—					
May	$ 7.25	$ 7.25	$ 7.15	$ 7.17	$ 7.20
July	$ 7.35	$ 7.37	$ 7.25	$ 7.30	$ 7.32

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 8.—Wall St.—Opening prices of stocks were not changed more than a shade today from last night, and the business was inconsequential. A rise of ⅝ in Sugar and of ⅝ in Wabash pfd. were the most conspicuous changes. The market held well, and a few stocks made good gains. Business was very light, but railroad stocks figured largely in the dealing. Southern Railway pfd., Louisville & Nashville, New York, Chicago & St. Louis and General Electric advanced 1@1¼ and Continental Tobacco pfd. 3. Prices were easing off at 11 o'clock. Delaware & Hudson reacting a point and the average level receding slightly below last night.

The market was small and uninteresting with a narrow drift of prices. The local tractions advanced 1 to 1¼ and then Pennsylvania lost a point with successive sympathetic effect on the sluggish market. Rubber goods preferred lost 3. Bonds were dull and steady at noon.

Sharp fractional losses became more general especially in the standard stocks which were influenced by the continued selling of Pennsylvania, Kansas & Texas preferred and Amalgamated yielded a point each and Colorado Fuel 2. Corn Products preferred rose 1¾.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	22½	22⅞	22½	22¼
Am. Sug. Ref. com.	126	126	124	124¾
Atchison	65⅞	65¾	64¾	64⅞
Am. C. & F. com.	19¼	....	....	19¼
Amal. Copper	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	45⅞
Balto. & Ohio	75¾	75¾	74¼	74¼
Blyn. R. Trans	40¼	41⅜	40¼	40¼
Can. aPc.	110⅞	....	....	110¾
Clover Leaf	24⅞	....	....	24⅝
Con. Tob. 4's	57⅞	57¾	57¾	57¾
Colorado Fuel	28¾	29	28	28¾
Corn Products	15¾	15⅞	13¾	13⅝
Ches. & Ohio	30	....	....	29¼
Del. & Hudson	154½	155	154	154
Erie com	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
Erie 1st pfd	62⅜	....	....	62
Ice com	8	....	....	7⅞
Ill. Central	126½	....	....	126½
K. C. Sou. pfd	32½	....	....	32¼
Louis & Nash	103¼	103⅝	102⅜	102½
Leather com	7¼	7¼	7	7
Leather pfd	78¾	....	....	78⅜
Manhattan	143⅜	144½	143⅜	143⅝
Mex. Central	10⅞	11¼	10⅜	10⅜
Metropolitan	114	115	114	114
Missouri Pac	88¾	88⅞	87⅜	87⅝
N. Y. Air Brake com.	16¼	16¼	15¾	15⅞
N. K. & T. pfd	37	37	36¾	36¾
N. Y. Central	114⅛	114⅝	113⅝	113⅞
Nickel Plate com.	26½	....	....	26½
N. & W. com	55¾	....	....	55
Ont. & Western	19⅝	....	....	19⅝
Penn. Ry	113⅜	113⅝	112